

Grammatices Latinae Elementa:

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A Brief and Methodical

S Y S T E M

O F

GRAMMATICAL RULES

To be observed in Learning the

Latin Tongue.

L O N D O N:

Printed in the Year, 1703.

Grammatical Latin Elements

Q. R.

A Brief and Methodical

Y. S. E. M.



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THE ELEMENTS

OF LATIN

Grammar

CHAPTER I

IN Latin are eight sorts of words, commonly called *Parts of Speech*; *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Conjunction*, *Preposition*, *Interjection*. Of these the four first are *declined*; the rest *undeclined*. And they may be thus distinguished.

A *Noun* is the Name of a thing. And it is either: *Substantive*, which in English is commonly known by *a*, or *the* set before it; or *Adjective*, which requires *thing* or *Man*, or some other Substantive to be put after it.

A *Pronoun* stands for a *Noun*: and the words of this kind are all reckoned up afterward.

A *Verb* is Declined with *Mood*, *Tense*, *Number*, and *Person*.

¹ Substantives in English are oft changed into Adjectives: as, a chy mouse, a Summer garment, &c. As also into Verbs, as, a fire, and to fire, &c.
² The *is* sometimes used before an Adj. but then the Subst. is understood: as, the Wise, the Virtuous, &c.

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A *Participle* is formed of a Verb, and Declinable like a Noun Adjective ; as it will appear in the Examples of Verbs.

An *Adverb* is added to express some Circumstance of Place, Quality, Quantity, Time, &c. as, *bene, nunc, ubi, &c.*

A *Conjunction* joins Words and Sentences together : as, *ac, atq, &c, nec, neque, que, quoque, &c.*

Prepositions are named in the Syntax.

And *Interjections* are used as Notes of Admiration, Approbation, Calling, Grief, Joy, &c. as, *euge, hei, heus, oh, papa, &c.*

THE ELEMENTS

CHAP. II.

Nouns Substantive have a Singular and Plural Number. In each of these they have a *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative Case*. And there are five Declensions of them ; the Examples of which, *Musa, Magister, Lapis, Manus, Dies*, are annexed. Only it must be noted, that,

1. In the *Second Declension*, when the Nominative Singular ends in *us*, the Vocative must end in *e*.

2. In the *Third Declension*, when the Nominative Singular ends with *two Consonants*, or the word does not increase in the Genitive, or the Ablative Singular ends irregularly in *i* ; then the Genitive Plural ends in *ium*.

3. *All Neuters*, of what Declension soever they are, make the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative alike ; and in the Plural Number these three Cases end all in *a*.

CHAP. III.

Some Substantives are *irregular* in their manner of Declining.

1. In the *First Declension familia*, joined with *pater, mater*,

3 *Aut. ve, vel, seu, sive ; at, atque, sed, vero ; enim, etenim, nam, namque, quia, quod, quoniam, (and quando used for it,) quum, ut, dum, dummodo, modo, si, fin, alioquin, ut, nisi, praterquam, quin ; an, anne, ne, necne, nonne, utrum ; ergo, ideo, igitur, itaque, proin, quare ; est, etsi, licet, quavis, quanquam, attamen, tamen ; quam, saltem, vel.*

4 *Apote, arat, su, esto, evax, ha, hem, heu, ho, hui, o, prohi, va, vah, &c.* Sometimes other words are used like Interjections : as, *infandum, malum, Virg. &c.*

The *Nom.* is commonly called *casus rectus*, the rest *casus obliqui*.

filius

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filius, or *filia*, makes the Genitive Singular in *as*. *Dea*, *equa*, *liberta*, *mula*, make the Dative and Ablative Plural in *abus*. And so commonly do *anima*, *asina*, *domina*, *famula*, *filia*, *nata*, *serva*, *socia*. In the Genitive Plural *arum*, in a few Instances, is contracted into *am*.

1. Greek Nouns have here some peculiar endings. S. N. *as*, Acc. *an*, V. *a*. S. N. *es*, Acc. *en*, V. *e* vel *a*, Abl. *e*. S. N. *e*, G. *es*, D. *e*, Acc. *en*, V. *e*, Abl. *e*.

2. In the Second Declension *agnus*, *chorus*, *stultus*, *lucus*, *populus* [the People] make the Voc. Sing. in *e* or *us*. *fillus*, *genius*, and proper Names in *ius*, in *i*: and *Deus* keeps the Termination of the Nom. Case; and besides that in the Pl. Number makes *Dii*, and *Diis*, better than *Dei*, and *Deis*. In the Gen. Pl. *orum* is many times contracted into *am*, as in the Singular *is* into *i*, &c.

Some words form the Singular from one ending, and the Plural from another. So *carbasa*, *sibilia*, Pl. *a*. *Celum*, *rastrum*, Pl. *a*. *Frumentum*, *jocus*, *locus*, Pl. *i*, vel *a*. *Delicium*, *repulum*, Pl. *e*. *Balneum*, Pl. *a*, vel *e*.

Domus is partly of the Second, and partly of the Fourth Declension. Only there is no *dome* in the Singular, nor *domi*, nor *domis* in the Plural Number.

3. Greek Nouns have some peculiar endings here too. S. N. *os*, Acc. *on*. S. N. *os*, G. *a*, Acc. *on*. S. N. *as*, V. *a*.

4. In the third Declension *amissis*, *centussis*, *charybdis*, *decussis*, *pelvis*, *ravis*, *secutis*, *sitis*, *tussis*, *vis*, some Names of Rivers, &c. make the Acc. Sing. in *im*: *clavis*, *febris*, *navis*, *puppis*, *restis*, *sementis*, *torquis*, *turris*, &c. in *im* or *em*.

Those words that make their Acc. Sing. in *im*, names of Months in *er* and *is*, Neuters in *al*, *ar*, *e*, (except *far*, *hepar*, *jubar*, *nectar*, *prasepe*, *sal*) make the Abl. Sing. in *i*. Those that form

⁶ *Aeneas*, *Anchises*, *Penelope*, &c.

⁷ *Vulgus* is regular, being both *Masc.* and *Neuter*.

⁸ From Nominatives in *ius*, or *ium*.

⁹ *Sibilia*, *rastra* rarely occur.

¹⁰ *Theraps* is *domu*. *Area* ista cum *domu* collapsa. *Plin.*

¹¹ *Delos*, *Androgeos*, *Oedipus*, &c.

¹² *Thamesis*, *Tiberis*, &c.

¹³ Those words, that are found in *im* or *i* only by an old Form, are not to be minded.

¹⁴ Those proper Names *Præneste*, *Reate*, *Soraacte* are added too.

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the Acc. in *im*, or *em*,¹⁵ Verbals in *trix*, and *annis*, *anguis*, *ignis*,
¹⁶ *vestis*, *unguis*, &c. in *i*, or *e*.¹⁷

Apis, *celebs*, *canis*, *cliens*, *forceps*, *gryps*, *hyems*, *juvenis*, *lynx*, *municeps*, *opes*, *panis*, *particeps*, *princeps*, *sphinx*, *vates*, &c. make the Gen. Pl. in *um*: on the contrary, *as*, *cor*, *cos*, *dos*, *faux*, *fornax*, *glis*, *lar*, *lis*, *mas*, *mus*, *nix*, *nox*, *os* [Gen. *ossis*] *palus*, *sal*, *vas* [Gen. *vadis*] *vis*, &c. in *ium*. Names of *Feasts* many times make the Gen. Pl. in *orum*: *ales* makes¹⁸ *alituum*: *bos*, [Gen. *bovis*] *boun*, and in the Dat. and Abl. *bobus*, *r. bubus*. Sometimes *ium* is contracted into *im* in the Gen. Pl. and *es* or *is* used for *es* in the Acc.¹⁹

Jupiter, G. *Jovis*, &c. *Vis*, G. *vis*, &c. P. N. *vires*, &c. *Vas* [Gen. *vasis*] in the Pl. Number is of the Second Declension.

These are²⁰ Greek Terminations. S. G. *as* impure, Acc. *a*, V. *i*, when the Nominative ends in *is*, Pl. Acc. *as* S. N. *is*, G. *ios*, Acc. *ia* (sometimes *im*) V. *i*, P. G. *ion*. So N. *ys*, G. *yes*, Acc. *yn*, V. *y*, &c. Also N. *eys* (or *es* put for *eus*) G. *eos*, Acc. *ea*, V. *ei*, (or *e*.) But words of this last Form sometimes borrow their Gen. and Acc. from the Second Declension; and sometimes are Declined like Greek Words of the first. Many Greek Nouns, both of this and other Declensions, are varied like Latin. And those in *ma* [Gen. *matis*] usually make the Dat. and Abl. Plural in *is*.

4. In the Fourth Declension *arcus*, *artus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *portus*, *specus*, *tribus*, *veru* make the Dat. and Abl. Pl. in *ibus*. And probably *acus*, *ficus*, *quercus*, *sinus* do the same. Sometimes Authors make the Gen. Sing. in *uis* or *i*, the Dat. in *i*, and the Gen. Pl. in *im*.

To this Declension belong Greek Nouns, that make the N. *is*, G. *us*, Acc. *is*. N. *Jesui*, Acc. *Jesum*, and in all other Cases *Jesu*.

5. In the Fifth Declension the Gen. Sing. of old ended also in *e*, *es*, *i* instead of *ei*.

6. ²¹ Some words are not declined at all; but make all the Ca-

¹⁵ They are used sometimes as Substantives, and sometimes as Adjectives of the Fem. or Neut. Gender.

¹⁶ According to some it makes only *vesti*.

¹⁷ *Supellectili* in the Abl. is from *supellectile*, or the Adj. *supellectilis*.

¹⁸ *Alituum* *pecudumq;* genus. *Virg.*

¹⁹ Of words whose Gen. Pl. ends in *ium*.

²⁰ *Phyllis*, *metropolis*, *Alexis*, *Tethys*, *Orpheus*, *Achilles*, *Perseus*, or *es*, &c.

²¹ These words are called *Aptotes*.

ses they have, in one ending. Such are *cepe*, *far*, *gaulape*, *gummi*, *instar*, *mane*, *mille* [in the Sing. Number] *nefas*, *nihil*, *nil*, *pondo*, *semi*, *sinapi*, *virus*; words in *a* [in the Sing. Number: for in the Plural they are of the fourth Declension]; *barbarous* words, names of *Letters*, and words used *technically*, &c.

To these may be added such words, as in the Pl. Number have only *three Cases*, ending all alike: as *defrutum*, *far*, *grates*, *borderum*, *labes*, *mel*, *rus*, *soboles*, *thus*; and all words of the fifth Declension (except *acies*, *dies*, *facies*, *res* *species*, which are perfect,) &c.

7. ²² Some have but one Case in all: as, *hauci*; *impete*, *jussu*, in *jussu*, *natu*, *noctu*; *incitas*, *inficitus*; *ingratiis*, &c.

8. ²³ Some have but two Cases: as, *jugeris*, *e*; *repetundarum*, *is*; *spontis*, *e*; *suppetia*, *as*, &c.

9. ²⁴ Others want only a Case or two: as, *precis* is said to have no Nom. Singular; *opis* no Nom. nor Dat. Sing. *viciis* no Nom. Singular, nor Genitive Plural, *vis* no Dative Singular, *as*, *fax*, *mare*, *os* [Gen. *oris*], *for* no Gen. Pl. *hyems* no Dat. nor Abl. Plural, &c.

10. Some Nouns have only ²⁵ one number. As these Singulars; *avum*, *barathrum* *fel*, *gelu*, *haloc*, *hepat*, *humus*, *jabur*, *lethum*, *pelagus*, *pontus*, *siler*, *ver*, and those Words which have no Plural in English, or in Nature, &c. These Plurals: *adversaria*, *antes*, *argutia*, *arma*, *artus*, *calende*, *cancelli* *clitella*, *compita*, *crepundia*, *cuna*, *tunabula*, *diræ* *divitia*, *exta*, *exuvia* *fasti*, *grates*, *idus*, *inducia*, *inferia*, *insidia*, *lactes*, *lentures*, ²⁶ *liberi*, ²⁷ *littera* [an Epistle], *magalia*, *maiores*, *manes*, *manubia*, *mania*, *mapalia*, *munia*, *nona*, *nuga*, *nundina*, *nuptia*, *penates*, *phalera*, *præcordia*, *prestigia*, *primitia*, *reliquia* *seopa* [a broom] *scruta*, *sponsalia*, *suppetia*, *tenebra*, *tesqua*, *therme*, *trica*, *triones*, *valva*, *vindicia*, some Names of Festivals, &c. And proper Names, whether they be Singulars or Plurals.

Yet it must be noted, that proper Names, ²⁸ which belong to

²² Monoptotes.

²³ Diptotes.

²⁴ Triptotes, tetraptores, pentaptores, in such a number.

²⁵ Some words, according to common use, have only the Sing. Number in one Sense, and only the Pl. in another: as, *ædes*, *castrum*, *comitium*, *facultas*, *fortuna*, *lustrum*, *mina*, *opis*, *plaga*, *rostrum*, &c. To these may be added *dialectica*, *physica*, &c. which when they are of the Sing. Number, and first declension, signify the Arts or Sciences; but of the Pl. Number, and second Declension, the Books of those Sciences or the things they are conversant about.

²⁶ *Liberi*, *penates*, &c. may perhaps be found in the Sing. Number, but very rarely.

²⁷ It may be sometimes used by the Poets in the Sing. but figuratively.

²⁸ *Cornelius*, *Julius*, *Tullius*, &c. (which are indeed properly Adject.) *Scipio*,

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Tribes or Families, or otherwise to more Particulars than one, or ²⁹ are used like Appellatives, have commonly both Numbers; as also *aqua*, *cinis*, *elætrum*, *gramen*, *nummus*, *terra*, *vinum*, &c. tho' they have scarce more than one Number properly in English, or at least in some Senses.

CHAP IV.

Nouns Substantive, are either of the Masculine, Feminine, or Neuter Gender. And which of them any particular word is of, may be known by these Rules.

I. Nouns that signify a male only, or primarily, and Names of Months, Mountains, Rivers, and Winds are of the Masculine Gender.

1. Except a few Names of Mountains and Rivers of the Feminine: such as, *Ætna*, *Allia*, *Lethe*, *Styx*, ³⁰ &c.

II. Nouns that signify a Female only, and Names of Cities, Countreys, Islands, Ships and Trees are of the Fem. Gender.

Except, 1. *Pontus* [the Name of a Countrey;] which is Masculine.

2. Some Names of Cities: as, *Agragus*, *Argi*, *Delphi*, *Philippi*, *Sulmo*, &c. of the Masc. Gender: *Argos*, *Babæa*, *Ecbatana*, ³¹ *Ilium*, or *-on*, ³² *Præneste*, *Reate*, *Tibur*, &c. of the Neuter: and *Anaxur* of the Masc. or Neuter.

3. Some Names of Trees: as, *dumus*, *senex*, *spinus*, and those that end in *-ster*, which are Masculine; *rubus*, ³³ *vepres*, either Masc. or Feminine; *acer*, *robur*, *filer*, *suber*, Neuter.

4. All Nouns appellative in *-um*; which are also Neuter.

III. Nouns, that signify either Men or Women, are Masculines when they are used for Men; but Feminines, when they are used for Women only. N. ³⁴ These Substantives are said to be u-

Cæsar, &c. *Gallia*, *Hispania*, &c.

²⁹ *Planipedes audit Fabios* (i. e. nobiles quoscunq;) *Juv.*

³⁰ Sometimes *Ida*, *Oeta*, *Ossa*. When *Acheron*, or *-ns* is Feminine, it is used, not properly for a River, but the Region where it is. *Jader*, *Nar* are used as Neuters by *Luc.* and *Æc.*

³¹ *Ilios* is Fem. And so *Saguntus* is Fem. *Saguntum* Neuter.

³² There was anciently *Prænestis*: whence *Præneste* sub *ipsâ*, *Virg.* and *gelidâ* *Præneste*, *Juv.*

³³ *Ostrea* Masc.

³⁴ *Homo* comprehends both Man and Woman; but being never used for Woman only, is always Masculine. There are several other words of this kind.

fed

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sed in both Genders, by the Classics; *adolescens, affinis, antistes, augur, author, civis, comes, conjux, conviva, custos, dux, haeres, hostis, infans, judex, miles, municeps, nemo, parens, patruelis, sacerdos, testis, vates, vindex.* *Bos, canis, sus* are likewise of both Genders.

IV. Other Nouns, not contained under the foregoing Rules, if they are of the first; or fifth Declension, are Feminine.

Except these Masculines: *Cometa, dies, merides, and planeta.* But *dies* in the Sing. Number, is also Feminine: *Virgil* only uses *dama* and *talpa* in the Fem. Gender.

V. If they are of the second, or fourth Declension they are Masculine.

Except, 1. These feminines: *acus, alvus, carbasus, domus, echo, ficus* [a fig, or fig-tree,] *humus, idus, manus, porticus, tribus, vannus*; and some Greek nouns in *os*, or *us*; as, *abyssus, antidotus, arctos, costus, crystallus, diametros, -us* (-er,) *diphthongus, eremus, methodus, papyrius, periodus, pharus, sapphirus, synodus, &c.* (*Colossus, isthmus, paradisus, smaragdus, tomus*; ³⁵ &c. follow the rule.)

2. These either of the Masculine, or Feminine Gender; *atomus, barbitus, colus, grossus, pampinus, penus, phaselus, specus.*

3. These Neuters: *pelagus*; and all words in *on, u, um.* Also *vulgus* is sometimes Masc. but most commonly Neuter.

VI. If they are of the third Declension, and end in *er, n, o, or, os*, they are Masculine; in *as, es, is, s* impure, *x, ys*, Feminine; in *a, ar, c, e, l, t, ur, us*, Neuter.

Except, 1. These Feminines: *arbor*, ³⁶ *caro, cor, dos, fraus, grando, halcyon, icon, laus, sindon, tellus*; polysyllables in *do* and *go* (all but *harpago*;) ³⁷ derivatives from Nouns or Verbs in *io* (beside numerals, and *pugio*;) and words in *us-udus*, or *utus*.

2. These Masculines: *acinales, annalis, aqualis, as* (with all the parts and compounds of it,) *axis, bidens* [a fork,] *botryx* [the silk-worm,] *calix, callis, cassis, caulis, cenchris* [a kind of serpent,] *cespes, chalybs, coccyx, collis, cucumis, dens, ensis, fascis, follis, fomes, fons, fornix, fursus, fustis, glis, grex, gryps, gurgis, hydrops, lapis, lepus, limes, mensis, merops, mons, mugil, or mugilinus, natalis, nefrens, nycticorax, occidens, orbis, origo, orix, palmes, paries, pes, phœnix, piscis, pons, poples, postis, salar, sanguis, seps* [a serpent, or ven-

³⁵ Those words, that are only Masc. in Greek, retain the same Gender in Latin usually.

³⁶ *Bacchar* is commonly inserted here: but the Feminine is *Baccharis*, and *Bacchar* is neuter.

³⁷ *Concio, ditio, legio, optio, portio, religio, &c.* are reckoned among these derivatives *Vossius* makes *perduellio* a Fem. according to this rule, when it signifies treason. In the Masc. Gender it is traitor.

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mous Worm,] *fol*, *spadix*, *stipes*, *termes*, *torrens*, *torrus*, *trames*, *tridens*, *turtur*, *vestis*, *vermis*, *unguis*, *vomis*, *urpax*, *vultur*; words in *as*, *antis*, *es*, *etis*, *nis*, *pus-podis* (except *lagopus*;) and dissyllables in *ax* and *ex* (all but *carex*, *forfex*, *fornax*, *vibex*.)

3. These either Masculine or Feminine: *adeps*, *ales calx* [a heel,] *clavis*, *cortex*, *finis*, *limax*, *serobs*, *serpens*, *filex*, ³⁸ *stirps* [the stock of a tree,] *tradux*. Also *anguis*, *bubo*, *imbrex*, *obex*, *palumbes*, *pulvis*, *punnex*, *rudens*, *torquis*, *varix*; which are oftneft Masculine: and *grivis* *linter*, *lynx*, *onyx*, *sandix*; which are best used as Feminines. (A few more words might be added from old Authors, who now and then use Masculines as Feminines, and the contrary: but they are not to be imitated.) Here may be added *halec*, Fem. or Neuter: *pollen*, Masc. or Neuter: and *sal* Masc. or Neuter in the Sing. Number; but only Masc. in the Plural.

4. These Neuters: *ador*, *aquor*, *as*, *cacoethes*, *cadaver*, *cor*, *gluten*, *hippomanes*, *inguen*, *iter*, *marmor*, *os* [Gen. *oris*,] *os* [Gen. *offis*,] *spinter*, *tuber* [a tumor, or something like a mushroom,] *vas* [Gen. *vasis*,] *ver*, *verber*, *uber*, *unguen*: as also Nouns ending in *men*, and names of fruits and plants in *er*, (except *tuber*, the fruit of a certain tree.)

VII. Substantives undeclined are all Neuters.

N. Words, that have their Singular of one termination, and their Plural from another, vary their Genders accordingly.

CHAP V.

Nouns Adjective must accommodate themselves to their Substantives: and therefore they too (as also Pronouns and Participles, which are in all respects like Adjectives) have their Numbers, Cases, and Genders. They are declined three ways; like *Puleber*, *Tristis*, and *Felix*. And when they have three Terminations, the first is Masc. the second Fem. and the third Neuter: when two, the first is Masc. and Fem. the other Neuter: and when ³⁹ but one, that is all three Genders.

But Note, when the Adjective of the first Declension ends in *us*, the Voc. Singular must end in *e* in the Masc. Gender.

³⁸ *Stirps* for a race or family is always Fem.

³⁹ *Felice* v. *felici* must be reputed as one termination upon this account. The meaning of it is, either termination may be taken for all Genders.

CHAP. VI.

A Few Adjectives are irregular in respect of their manner of declining. For,

1. In the first Declension *solus, totus, unus*; *alter, neuter, nullus, ullus, uter*, with their compounds, make the Gen. Sing. in ⁴⁰ *ius*, Dat. in *i*. *Alius* is thus declined: S. N. *alius, a, ud*, G. *alium*, D. *alii*. In the other Cases they are all regular; saving that the six last want the Voc. Case.

2. In the second Declension Adjectives of the comparative degree make the Abl. Sing. in ⁴¹ *e* or *i*; and in the Pl. Number *a, um* for *ia, ium*. *Celer* also makes *celerum*. *Acer, alacer, celer, campester, celebrer, equester, paluster, pedester, saluber, sylvester* in the Nom. Sing. are declined thus: *acer v. acris, acris, acre*. But the Masc. in *er* is most used in the three first, that in *is* in the rest.

3: In the third Decl. Participles and Adjectives in *ns* most commonly make the Abl. Sing. in *e*; ⁴² *degener, dives, pauper, sospes, uber* always: and *memor* in *i*. These six last, with *bicorpor, compos, inops, primor, puber, supplex, vetus, vigil*, some Adjectives ending in *ceps*, or compounded with *pes*, &c. in the Pl. Number make *um* for *ium*: *uber, vetus*, &c. *a* for *ia*: and *plus a v. ia*. Also the Gen. Pl. both here and in the former Declension is sometimes contracted into *um*.

4. *Ambo* is declined thus: S. N. *ambo, a, o*, G. *orum, arum, orum*, D. *obus, abus, obus*, Acc. *os* (sometimes *o*), *as, o*, V. *o, a, o* Abl. *obus, abus, obus*. And after the same manner *duo*.

Plus in the Sing. Number is only of the Neuter Gender; and seldom makes any thing else but *pluris*: as on the contrary, some Adjectives scarce admit of the Neuter Gender, &c.

5. Some are not declined at all; but make all their Cases and Genders, or at least all they have, under one ending: as *frugi, macte, mille, necesse, -um, nequam, opus, quot, tot, volupe*, &c. and all cardinal numerals from four, inclusively, to a hundred.

⁴⁰ This in prose is long, except in *alterius*.

⁴¹ For verse sake the Poets sometimes use *e* for *i* in the Abl. of other words.

⁴² Lucan has *degeneri, Curtius uberi*: but they may be old Ablatives, and are not to be imitated.

C H A P. VII.

Adjectives, whose signification is capable of being increased, or diminished, may have three degrees of comparison; the Positive, Comparative, and Superlative. For from the first Case of the positive word it self, that ends in *i*, is formed the Comparative by adding ⁴³ *or*; the Superlative by adding *issimus*, thus: *durus, durior, durissimus*. But some are irregular. As,

1. Adjectives in *er*; which are compared like *pulcher, pulchrior, pulcherrimus*. But *dexter, dexterior, dextimus*; and so *sinister. Maturus* makes sometimes *maturrimus*.

2. Those that end in *us* pure, which are oft compared like *idoneus, magis idoneus, maxime idoneus*. (*Ardus, strenuus, tenuis* are regular. So there are *necessarius, perpetuior, plissimus, &c.*)

3. Some derived from *dico, facio, loquor, volo*; which are like *magnificus, magnificentior, magnificentissimus*.

4. *Facilis, gracilis, humilis, imbecillus, similis*; which make *facilior, facillimus, &c.*

5. *Bonus, melior, optimus*; ⁴⁴ *citerior, citimus; exterus, exterior, extimus, & extremus; inferus, inferior, infimus; interior, intimus, magnus, major, maximus; malus, pejor, pessimus; multus, plus, plurimus; nuperus, nuperrimus; posterus, posterior, postremus; prior, primus*; ⁴⁵ *propior, proximus* (from whence again *proximior*;) *superus, superior, supremus, vel summus; vetus, veterrimus; ulterior, ultimus; &c.*

N. Sometimes Substantives admit degrees of Comparison: as, of *Nero* comes *Neronior*; *juvenis, junior*; *senex, senior, &c.* And even Pronouns: as *ipse, ipsissimus*. But most frequently Participles: as, *doctus, doctior, doctissimus*. And Adverbs: as, *sape, sapius, sapissime, &c.*

⁴³ In the Neuter Gender *us*.

⁴⁴ *Citer* is obsolete.

⁴⁵ *Prope* is commonly placed here for the positive; but improperly. For the Adverb must retain its nature; and is compared thus: *prope, propius, proximè*. This may be applied to other instances of like nature.

CHAP. VIII.

Pronouns are best distinguished into three sorts.

1. *Substantives* : which are *ego, tu, sui*. And these must be esteemed of the same Gender with the Nouns, for which they stand.

2. *Adjectives* : which are *meus tuus, suus, noster, vester, cujus nostras, vestras, cujas*. To which add *quis*.

3. Such as are sometimes *Adjective*, and sometimes *Relative* (i. e. are referred to some antecedent Substantive.) And these are *hic, ille, ipse, is, iste, qui*.

To these must be added their *Compounds*; *egomet, tute, hiee, idem, istic; quicunq; quilibet, quivis, aliquis, ecquis, nunquis, siquis; quisnam, quispiam, quisquam, quisque, quisquis, &c.*

Their manner of Declining is annexed.

N. Nouns and Pronouns Substantive are of three persons. *Ego* (in the Pl. *nos*) is of the first; *tu* (in the Pl. *vos*) and Vocative Cases of the second; all other Substantives of the third.

CHAP. IX.

There are four sorts of *Verbs*; which may be thus distinguished.

1. A Verb *Active* ends in *o*, and may be turned into a passive. The manner of declining this is called the *active voice*.

2. A Verb *Passive* ends in *or*, and may be turned into an Active. The manner of declining this is called the *passive voice*. And the signs of it in *English* are *am, art, is, are, was, were, bin, be*.

3. A Verb *Neuter* is formed like an Active; but can have no passive voice.

4. A Verb *Deponent* is formed like a Passive; but can have no active voice, being its self either Active, or Neuter in signification.

Of Verbs there are four *Conjugations*, commonly distinguished by the terminations of the Infinitive Moods; *āre, ēre, ěre, ĭre*. They have an *Indicative, Imperative, Potential or Subjunctive*, and an *Infinitive*.

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itive Mood; a Present, Preterimperfect, Preterperf. Preterpluperf. and a Future Tense; three Gerunds; two Supines; and four⁴⁶ Participles. And from the Present Tense of the Indicative Mood, the Preterperfect Tense of the same, and the first Supine all the rest are formed. They have also two Numbers; and three Persons. All which with the signs of the Tenses, &c. will appear in the examples annexed, Amo, Moneo, Scribo, Audio.

CHAP. X.

In order to know the *preterperf.* Tense of the Indicative Mood, and the *first Supine* of Verbs, observe the following Rules and Catalogue.

I. **V**ERBS of the first Conjugation are conjugated like
Amo, amavi, amatum, amare.

Except these following.

Crepro, crepui, crepitum, crepare.

Discrepro, avi (r. ui,) atum v. itum, are.

Increpro, ui (r. avi,) itum, are.

Cubo, ui, itum (avi, atum r.) are.

Do, dedi, datum, dare.

Doma, domui, domitum, are.

Erico, fricui, frictum, are.

Juvo, juvi, jutum, are.

Labo, --, labare.

Lavo, laui, lotum, v. lautum, v. lavatum, are.

Relavo, relavi, relotum, are.

Mico, micui, --, micare.

Dimico, avi, (r. ui) --, are.

Neco, avi, atum (r. ui, Etum,) are.

Eneco, avi, v. ui, atum v. Etum, are.

Interneco, avi, v. ui, Etum, are.

Plico, avi, v. ui, atum, v. itum, are.

Duplico, avi, atum, are.

And so all that are compounded with Nouns;

As also *Replico, and Supplico,*

Poto, avi, atum, v. potum, are.

Epoto, avi, epotum, are.

Compoto, avi, atum, are.

And so *Perpoto.*

Seco, secui, sectum, are.

Sono, sonui, sonitum, are.

Sto, steti, statum, stare.

Asto, astiti, astitum, are.

Disto, destiti, --, are.

⁴⁶ There are some Participials or words like participles, that are formed from no Verb, at least not directly: as *togatus, indoctus, &c.*

Præsto,

Præsto, præstiti, itum, v. atum, are.

And after the same manner the rest of these Compounds are formed.

Tono, tonui, tonitum, are.
Veto, vetui, vetitum, are.

II. Verbs of the second Conjugation form the Preterperfect Tense, and Supine like

Moneo, monui, monitum, monere.

Except these:

Algeo, alsi, -- algere.
Ardeo, arsi, arsum, ardere.
Audeo, ausus sum, audere.
Aveo, --, -- avere.
Augeo, auxi, auxum, ere.
Caveo, cavi, cautum, ere.
Censeo, censui, censum, ere.
Cerevo, --, -- ere.
Cieo, civi, citum, ere.
Conniveo, connivi, -- ere.
Doceo, docui, doctum, ere.
Fateor, fassus sum, fateri.
Diffiteor, --, eri.
So Profiteor.
Faveo, favi, faustum, ere.
Ferveo, fervi, v. potius fervui, --, ere.
Flaveo, --, --, ere.
Fleo, fleui, fletum, ere.
Foveo, fovi, fotum, ere.
Frigeo, frixi, --, ere.
Fulgeo, fulsi, --, ere.
Gaudeo, gavissus sum, ere.
Hæreo, hæsi, hæsum, ere.
Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum, ere.
Jubeo, jussi, jussum, ere.
Leo, lêvi, letum, ere; vix usit.
Liveo, --, --, ere.

Luceo, luxi, --, ere.
Polluceo, xi, sum ere.
Lugeo, luxi, --, ere.
Maneo, mansi, mansum, ere.
Medeor, --, eri.
Mineo, minui, --, ere; inusit.
Misceo, miscui, sum (ol. atum,) ere.
Misereor, misertus sum, eri.
Moereo, moestus sum, ere.
Mordeo, momordi, morsum, ere.
Admordeo, admordi, admorsum, ere.

And so the other Compounds.

Moveo, movi, motum, ere.
Mulceo, mulsi, mulsum, ere.
Permulceo, si, v. xi, sum, v. sum, ere.
Mulgeo, si, v. xi, sum, v. sum, ere.
Emulgeo, si, emulsum, ere.
Neo, nevi, netum, ere.
Nideo, --, --, ere; inusit.
Oleo, olui, olitum, ere.
Adoleo, evi, adultum, ere.
Exoleo, evi, etum, ere.
Obsoleo, evi, etum, ere.
Inoleo, evi, v. ui, itum, ere.
Aboleo, evi, itum, ere.
Peroleo, evi, itum, ere.
Paveo, pavui, --, ere.
Pendeo, pependi, sum, ere.
Appendeo, appendi, appensum, ere.

And so the rest.

Pleo, plevi, pletum, ere; inusit.
Prandeo, prandi, pransum, ere.
Reor, ratus sum, eri.
Rideo, risi, risum, ere.
Sedeo, sedi, sessum, ere.
Soleo, solitus sum, ere.
Sorbeo, sorbui, sorptum, ere.

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Absorbeo, ui (r. absorpsi,) ptum, ere.
Spondeo, spondi, sponsum, ere.
Respondeo, respondi, sum, ere.

And so the rest.

Strideo, stridi -- ere.
Suadeo, suasi, suasum, ere.
Teneo, tenui, tentum, ere.
Tergeo, terfi, tersum, ere.
Tondeo, totondi, tonsum, ere.
Detondeo, detondi, sum, ere.
Torqueo, torfi, tortum, ere.
Torreo, torrui, tostum, ere.
Tueor, tutus v. tuitus sum, eri.
Turgeo, turfi, -- ere.
Video, vidi, visum, ere.
Vico, vievi, vietum, ere.
Voveo, vovi, votum, ere.
Urgeo, urfi, -- ere.

N. Verbs Neuter of the second Conjugation, that make their Preterperfect Tense in *ui*, do commonly want their Supines. Except *caleo, careo, doleo, jaceo, lateo, liceo, mereo, noceo, pareo, placeo, praebeo, taceo, valeo.*

III. Verbs of the third Conjugation are formed variously in the following manners.

Bibo bibi, bibitum, bibere.
Cumibo, cubui, cubitum, cubere; itius
Glubo, glubi, glubitum, ere.
Labor, lapsus sum, labi.
Lambo, lambi, -- ere.
Nubo, nupsi, nuptum, ere.
Scabo, scabi, -- ere.
Scribo, scripsi, scriptum, ere.
Apiscor, aptus sum, sci.
Adipiscor, adeptus sum, sci.
Cresco, crevi, cretum, ere.
Dico, dixi, dictum, ere.
Disco, didici, -- ere.

Duco, duxi, ductum, ere.
Expergiscor, experrectus sum, sci.
Glisco, --, -- ere.
Ico, ici, istum, ere.
Irascor, iratus sum, irasci.
Meniscor inuisit.

Comminiscor, commentus sum, sci.
Reminiscor, --, sci.
Nanciscor, nactus sum, sci.
Nascor, natus sum, nasci.
Nosco, novi, notum, ere.
Agnosco, agnovi, agnitum, ere.
Scogno.
Obliviscor, oblitus sum, sci.
Paciscor, pactus sum, pacisci.
Parco, peperci, v. parsi, parci-tum v. sum, ere.
Comparco, comparci, sum, ere.
Palco, pavi, pastum, ere.
Compesco, compescui, --, ere.
Posco, poposci, --, ere.
Exposco, exposci, (exposcitum r.) ere.

Proficiscor, profectus sum, sci.
Quiesco, quievi, quietum, ere.
Scisco, scivi, scitum, ere.
Suesco, suevi, suetum, ere.
Vesco, --, vesci.

Vinco, vici, victum, ere.
Ulciscor, ultus sum, ulcisci.

N. Verbs inceptive in *scio* have the same Preterperfect Tense with their Primitives; or else none at all.

Cado, cecidi, casum, ere.
Occido, occidi, occisum, ere.
So Incido, & Recido: but the rest have no Supine.
Cado, cecidi, casum, ere.
Occido, occidi, occisum, ere.
And so the rest.

Cando inuisit.
Accendo, accendi, accensum, ere.

And

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And to the other Compounds

Cedo cessi, cessum, cedere.

Claudo, clausi, clausum, ere.

Excludo, exclusi, exclusum, ere.

And so the rest.

Cudo, cusi, cusum, ere.

Divido, divisi, divisum, ere.

Do is of the first Conjugation.

Abcondo, abscondi, itum, ere.

Addo, addidi, additum, ere.

And so the rest.

Edo, edi, esum, edere.

Comedo, edi, esum, (i. comedum,) ere.

Fendo inulit.

Defendo, defendi, defensum, ere.

So Offendo.

Fido, fisis sum, ere.

Findo, fidi, fissum, ere.

Fundo, fudi, fusum, ere.

Lado, lasi, lasum, ere.

Allido, allisi, allisum, ere.

And so the rest.

Ludo, lusi, lusum, ere.

Mando, mandi, mansum, ere.

Pando, pandi, sum, & passum ere.

Pedo, pepedi, peditum, ere.

Oppedo, oppedi, --, ere.

Pendo, pependi, pensum, ere.

Appendo, appendi, sum, ere.

And so the rest.

Plando, plausi, plausum, ere.

Prebendo, prehendi, prehensum, ere.

Rado, rasi, rasum, ere.

Rodo, rosi, rosum, ere.

Rudo, rudi, --, ere.

Scando, scandi, scansum, ere.

Ascendo, ascendi, sum, ere.

So the rest.

Scindo, scidi, scissum, ere.

Sido, sidi, --, ere.

Affido, affedi, assessum, ere.

And to the other Compounds.

Tendo, tetendi, tensum, v. tum, ere.

Attendo, attendi, sum, v. tum, ere.

And so the rest.

Trudo, trusi, trusum, ere.

Tundo, tutudi, tunsum, ere.

Contundo, contudi, contusum, ere.

So the rest.

Vado, vasi, vasum, ere.

Ago, egi, actum, ere.

Cogo, coegi, coactum, ere.

Ambigo, --, --, ere.

Dego, degi, --, ere.

Prodigo, prodegi, --, ere.

So Satago.

Ango, anxi, --, ere.

Cingo, cinxi, cinctum, ere.

Clango, clanxi, --, ere.

Figo, fixi, fixum, ere.

Fingo, finxi, fictum, ere.

Fligo, flixi, flitum, ere; inulit.

Frango, fregi, fractum, ere.

Frigo, frixi, fritum, v. tum, ere.

Fungor, functus sum, fungi.

Jungo, junxi, junctum, ere.

Lego, legi, lectum, legere.

Diligo dilexi, dilectum, ere.

So Intellico, & Negligo.

Lingo, linxi, linctum, ere.

Meio (for mingo,) minxi, mictum, ere.

Mergo, mersi, mersum, ere.

Mungo, munxi, mundum, ere; par. ulit.

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Ningo, nixi, --, ere.

Pango, xi, v. pepigi, pactum, ere.

Circumpango, xi, sum, ere.

So depango, & Repango.

Compingo, egi, actum, ere.

So Impingo, & suppingo.

Pergo, perrexī, perreſtum, ere.

Plango, planxi, planctum, ere.

Pungo, pupugi (s. punxi,) punctum, ere.

Cumpungo, xi, sum, ere.

So Dispungo.

Rego, rexi, rectum, ere.

Ringor, --, ringi.

Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, ere.

Stinguo inuſit.

Distinguo, xi, diſtinctum, ere.

And ſo the other Com-
pounds.

Stringo, strinxi, ſtriſtum, ere.

Sugo, ſuxi, ſuſtum, ere.

Surgo, surrexi, ſurreſtum, ere.

Tango, tetigi, taſtum, ere.

Attingo, attingi, attactum, ere.

So the reſt.

Tego, texi, teſtum, ere.

Tingo, tinxi, tinſtum, ere.

Vergo, --, ere.

Ungo, unxi, unſtum, ere.

Trabo, traxi, traſtum, ere.

Vebo, vexe, veſtum, ere.

Alo, ui, alſtum (altum inuſ.)
ere.

Cello, cellui, celſum, ere; inuſit.

Antecello, antecellui, --, ere.

Percello, perculi, percuſum, ere.

Recello, --, --, ere.

Colo, colui, cultum, ere.

Conſulo, conſului, conſultum,
ere.

Fallo, feſelli, falſum, ere.

Reſello, reſelli, --, ere.

Molo, molui, molitum, ere.

Occu-
lo, ocului, occultum, ere.

Pello, pepuli, pulſum, ere.

Appello appuli, appuſum, ere.

And ſo the reſt.

Pſallo, pſalti, --, ere.

Tollo, ſuſtuli, ſublata, ere.

Attollo, --, --, ere.

Extollo, extuli, elatum, ere.

Vello, velli v. uulſi, uulſum,
ere.

Volō, volui --, velle.

Malo, malui, --, malle.

Nolo, nolui --, nolle.

Como, compſi, comptum, ere.

Demo, dempſi, demptum, ere.

Emo, emi, emptum, ere.

Fremo, fremui, fremitum, ere.

Gemo, gemui, gemitum, ere.

Premo, preſſi, preſſum, ere.

Promo, prompſi, promptum,
ere.

Sumo, ſumpſi, ſumptum, ere.

Tremo, tremui, --, ere.

Cano, cecini, cantum, ere.

Occino, occinui, occentum, ere.

And ſo the reſt.

Cerno, creui, cretum, ere.

Gigno, genui, genitum, ere.

Lino, lini, v. liui, v. leui, litum,
ere.

Pono, poſui, poſitum, ere.

Sino, ſiui, ſitum, ere.

Sperno, ſpreui, ſpretum, ere.

Sterno, ſtraui, ſtratū, ere.

Temno, tempſi, temptum, ere.

Carpo, carpi, carptum, ere.

Decerpo, decerpi, decerptum,
ere.

And ſo the reſt.

Clepo, clepi, cleptum, ere.

Repo, repſi, reptum, ere.

Rumpo, rupi, ruptum, ere.

Scalpo, ſcalpi, ſcalptum, ere.

Sculpo, ſculpi, ſculptum, ere.

Serpo, ſerpi, ſerptum, ere.

Strepo,

Strepo, strepi, strepitum, ere.

Coquo, coxi, coctum, ere.

Linquo liqui, lictum (scarce used out of composition,) ere.

Liquor, -- liqui.

Loquor, locutus sum, loqui.

Sequor, secutus sum, sequi.

Curro, cucurri, cursum, ere.

Decurro, decucurri, v. decurri, decursum, ere.

So Accurro, Excurro, Præcurro, Præcurro; but

Occurro, occurri, occursum, ere.

And so Circumcurro, Concurro,

Discurro, Incurro, Recurro,

Succurro, Transcurro.

Fero, tuli, latum, ferre.

Suffero, --, --, sufferre.

Afferro, attuli, allatum, afferre.

And so the rest.

Furo, --, --, ere.

Gero, gessi, gestum, ere.

Quæro, quæsi, quæsitum, ere.

Queror, questus sum, queri.

Sero, sevi, satum, ere.

Afferro, assevi, assitum, ere.

So the other Compounds, that signify sowing or planting: but the rest are like

Afferro, asserui, assertum, ere.

Tero, trivi, tritum, ere.

Vetro, verri, versum, ere.

Uro,ussi, ustum, ere.

Arcesso (v. Accerso,) iui, itum, ere.

Capesso, sivi, v. si, situm, v. sum, ere.

Depso, depsi, --, ere.

Facesso, sivi, v. si, situm, v. sum, ere.

Incesso, si, --, ere.

Lacesso, sivi, v. si, situm, ere.

Piso, ui, v. si, itum, v. sum, v. pistum, ere.

Viso, visi, --, ere.

Flecto, flexi, flexum, ere.

Meto, messi, messum, ere.

Mitto, misi, missum, ere.

Necto, nexi, v. nexui, nexum, ere.

Nitor, nisi, v. nixui sum, niti.

Pecto, pexui, pexum, ere.

Peto, petivi, petitum, ere.

Plecto, plexui (r. plexi,) plexum, ere.

Sisto, stiti, statum, ere.

Reflecto, stiti, stitum, (r.) ere.

So the rest.

Sterto, stertui, --, ere.

Verto, verti, versum, ere.

Divertor, prævortor, want the Preterp.

Utor, usus sum, uti.

Solvo, solvi, solutum, ere.

Vivo, vixi, victum, ere.

Volvo, volvi, volutum, ere.

Nexo, nexui, nexum, ere.

Texo, texui, textum, ere.

Capio, cepi, captum, ere.

Accipio, accepi, acceptum, ere.

And so the rest.

Cupio, cupivi, cupitum, ere.

Facio, feci, factum, ere.

Officio, offeci, --, ere.

Afficio, affeci, affectum, ere.

And so the rest, that are not compounded with a Noun or an Adverb.

Fodio, fodi, fossum, ere.

Fugio, fugi, fugitum, ere.

Gradior, gressui sum, gradi.

Facio, jeci, jactum, ere.

Abjicio, abjeci, abjectum, ere.

So the rest.

Lacio inuisit.

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Elicio, elicui, elicium, ere.

Allicio, allexi, allectum, ere.

And so the other Compounds.

Morior, mortuus sum, mori.

Orior, ortus sum, oriri.

N. This Verb is partly of the fourth Conjug.

Pario, peperi, partum, ere.

Patior, passus sum, pati.

Perpetior, perpeſſus sum, perpeti.

Quatio, quassi, quassum, ere.

Concutio, concussi, concussum, ere.

And so the rest.

Rapio, rapui, raptum, ere.

Abripio, abripui, abreptum, ere.

And so the rest.

Sapio, sapui (r. sapiui,)--ere.

Specio inusit.

Adspicio, adspexi, adspectum, ere.

And so the other Compounds.

Acuo, acui, acutum, ere.

Arguo, argui, argutum, ere.

Fluo, fluxi, fluxum, ere.

Fruor, frui, v. fructus sum, frui.

Perfruor, perfrui sum, i.

Gruo, grui,--ere.

Imbuo, imbui, imbutum, ere.

Induo, indui, indutum, ere.

Luo, lui,--ere.

Abluo, ablui, ablutum, ere.

And so the other Compounds.

Metuo, metui,--ere.

Minuo, minui, minutum, ere.

Nuo, nui,--ere, inusit.

Pluo, plui,--ere.

Ruo, rui, ruitum, v. rutum, ere.

Diruo, dirui, dirutum, ere.

So the rest.

Spuo, spui, sputum, ere.

Respuo, respui,--ere.

So the rest.

Statuo, statui, statutum, ere.

Struo, struxi, structum, ere.

Suo, sui, sutum, ere.

Tribuo, tribui, tributum, ere.

IV. Verbs of the fourth Conjugation form the Preterperfect Tense; and Supine like

Audire, audivi, auditum, audire.

Except these following.

Amicio, iui, v. ui, v. xi, amictum, ire.

Cacutio, cecutivi,--cacutire.

Dormiturio and the other Verbs of that form want the Preterperfect Tense, and Supine.

Except

Esurio, nupturio, parturio, iui,--ire.

Farcio, farsei, fartum, ire.

Conferſio, conferſi, confertum, ire.

And so *Differcio*, & *Refercio*

Ferio,--ire.

Fulcio, fulsi, fultum, ire.

Gestio, gestivi,--ire.

Haurio, hausti, haustum, ire.

Ineptio, ineptivi,--ire.

Metior, mensus sum, metiri.

Ordior, orsus sum, ordiri.

Pario is of the third Conjugation; but the Compounds are not.

Aperio, aperui, apertum, ire.

So *Operio*: but

Comperio, comperi, compertum, ire.

And so *Reperio*.

Comperior,--comperiri.

Experior, expertus sum, iri.

So *Opperior*.

Raucio, rausi, rausum, ire.

Salio,

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Salio, salui, v. ii, saltum, ire.

Exilio, exilui, v. ii, exultum, ire.

So the rest.

Sancio, sanxi, (ol. iui,) sanctum, v. sancitum, ire.

Sarcio, sarxi, sartum, ire.

Sentio, sensi, sensum, ire.

Sepelio, iui, sepultum, ire.

Sepio, iui, v. sepsi, septum, ire.

Circumsepio, psi, ptum, ire.

So the rest.

Singultio, iui, singultum, ire.

Veneo, iui, v. pot. veni, venum, ire.

(This is a Compound of eo.)

Venio, veni, ventum, ire.

Vincio, vinxi, victum, ire.

N. If a Compounded Verb be not mentioned in the foregoing Catalogue, nor any direction given concerning it; then it forms the Preterperfect Tense, and Supine, as the simple Verb doth.

CHAP XI.

Some Verbs are irregular. For

1. 47 *Sum*, with its Compounds, particularly *possum*, is declined in a peculiar way, annexed. *Prosum* takes in *d* between two Vowels: as, *prodes*, *prodest*, &c.

2. *Audeo* makes *aufim*, -is, &c. as well as *audeam*, as, &c.

3. *Edo*, *fero*, *volô*, with *malo* and *nolo*, have a particular way of declining too, which is also annexed. *Dico*, *duco*, *facio* make *dic*, *duc*, *fac* instead of *dice*, &c. *Facio*, moreover makes *faxim*, and *faxo*, -is, &c. and *fiô* instead of *facior*. And Verbs of the third Conjugation in *io* form the Present Tense infinite by changing not *o*, but *io* into *ere*.

4. *Eo*, and *queo* are of the fourth Conjugation, tho' they do not end in *io*, and make *ibam*, and *quibam*; and *ibo* and *quibo*; *eundi*, -do, -dum, and *queundi*, -do, -dum; *iens*, *euntis*, &c. But the Compounds of *eo* sometimes make the Future in *iam*: and 48 *ambio* is wholly like *audio*. 49 Other Futures of the fourth Conjugation are sometimes found in *ibo*; but that form is obsolete.

5. Some Verbs are defective: *Dor*, *dër*; *for*, *fer*, are not used: nor *sci* [from *scio*.] *Memini*, *odi* (to which is generally added *capi*)

47 *Sum* is called a Verb Substantive.

48 *Ita* Ovid *batib* *ambibat*.

49 *Mollibit averfos Penates farre pio.* *Hor.*

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have no Present Tense, &c. Only there is S. *Memento*, P. *Memento*. And these following Verbs have now scarce any other Tense, or Person but those mentioned here. *Aio*, *ais*, *ait*, *aiunt*; *aleham*, *as*, *at*, *amus*, *atis*, *ant*, *ai*; *aias*, *aiat*, *aiamus*, *aiant*. *Ave*, *aveto*, *avete*, *avetote*. *Cedo* [for *cede*,] *cedite*. *Explicit*, *Infir*, *infirunt*. *Inquo*, or *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquimus*, *inquunt*; *inquibat*; *inquisti*, *inquit*; *inques*, *inquet*; *inque*, *inquito*, *inquiat*; *inquens*. *Quæso*, *quæsumus*. *Salveo*, *salvebis*; *salve*, *salveto*, *salvete*, *salvetote*; *salvere*.

6. Some Verbs are said to be used *Impersonally*; and to be formed only through the third Person Singular. As, *Licet*, *licebat*, *licuit*, *licuerat*, *licebit*, &c. They have it usually before the *English*.

7. There are other irregularities; of which some are common, As in these Forms: *amâsti*, *amâstis*, *amârunt*, *amâram*, *amârim*, and so on: *petiji*, *petieram*, and so on: *dixti*, *dicier*, &c. To these may be added some Forms used by the Antients: as, *dicundi*, *do*, *dum*, *dus*, &c. The Comedians use *siem*, *es*, *et*, *ent*; *duit*, *-int*. Sometimes the Participle in *rus* is formed from an obsolete Supine; as, *luiturus*, *oriturus*, *pariturus*, &c.

C H A P. XII.

THE Latin Syntax, or way of joining words together in a Sentence, may be learned by observing its Correspondence to the *English Syntax*, and the following Rules. One part of it consists in the agreement of words, or the three *Concords*.

I. A Verb Personal ⁵⁰ agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person.

II. A Noun or Pronoun Adjective, and Participle ⁵⁰ agree with their Substantive in Case, Gender, and Number.

III. A Pronoun ⁵¹ Relative must ⁵⁰ agree with the antecedent in Gender and Number; and be considered as of the same Person also. For if there be no Nominative Case between it and the Verb, it will be the Nom. Case to the Verb; but if there be one it is go-

⁵⁰ Vita ipsa, quâ fruimur, brevis est. *Sal.* Quisquis es, -- Tyrium qui adven-
ris urbem. *Virg.*

⁵¹ The Relative is sometimes understood in *English*. As, The life we enjoy, is short; i. e. which we enjoy.

governed of the Verb, or some other word, which it ⁵² depends upon, in the same manner, that a Noun Substantive would be governed of it.

N. 1. The word (or words,) which answereth upon putting the question to the Verb, Adjective, or Relative, is the Nominative Case, Substantive, or Antecedent to it.

2. Two or more Nom. Cases, Substantives, or Antecedents of the Singular Number are equivalent to a Plural. Tho' sometimes the Verb is used in the ⁵³ Singular too; and applied to each of the Nom. Cases apart. ⁵⁴ The Adjective is rarely made so.

3. If the Nom. Cases or Antecedents be of different Persons, ⁵⁴ the first is preferred before the second, and either of them before the third. And so if the Substantives, or Antecedents be of different Genders, ⁵⁴ the Masculine is preferred before the Feminine; and ⁵⁵ either of them before the Neuter. Only in things without life the Adjective, or Relative are usually of the Neuter Gender, whatever Genders the Substantives or Antecedents are of. Also it must be observed, that sometimes the Adj. agrees with the nearest Substantive, and the Verb (but very rarely) with the ⁵⁶ nearest Nom. Case.

4. The Infinitive Mood of a Verb, or a part of a sentence (may sometimes an Adverb) may be ⁵⁷ instead of a Nom. Case, Substantive, or Antecedent; and must be esteemed of the Neuter Gender.

5. When a Verb comes between two Nom. Cases not of the same Number, or Relative between two Substant. not of the same Gender, they may commonly agree with ⁵⁸ either of them.

6. Sometimes agreement is grounded on the ⁵⁹ sense, not on the words: as in Collective Nouns, &c.

⁵² To know what any word depends upon, take the other words separately; and see which it follows, or may be placed after most agreeably to the sense. Even the Relative (or the antecedent Substantive for it) may commonly be tried thus.

⁵³ Nisi curiae officium ac verecundia sua confiterit. Val. M. Sociis & rege recepto. Virg.

⁵⁴ Ego & uxor mea sumus Christiani.

⁵⁵ Yet some Grammarians doubt, whether the Fem. ought to be prefer'd before the Neuter.

⁵⁶ Utrum vos an Carthaginenses principes orbis terrarum videantur. Liv.

⁵⁷ Pro patria & in patria mori præclarum est.

⁵⁸ Amantium iræ amoris integratio est. Ter.

⁵⁹ Pars averſa cedere facura. Virg. Divellimur indeſiphneus & Polus mecum. id.

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7. Many times the *Participle* in the *Fut. Tense* of the *Infinitive Mood* agrees with the *Substantive* ⁶⁰ neither in *Gender*, nor *Number*.

8. Sometimes the *Present Tense* of the *Infinitive Mood* is used ⁶¹ for the *Preterimperfect* or *Preterperfect Tense* of the *Indicative*.

9. Verbs *Impersonal* are looked upon as having no *Nom. Cases* before them.

10. Verbs *Neuter*, or used *Neutrally*, may form an ⁶² *Impersonal* of the *Passive Voice*; which may be used for any *Person* of either *Number* in the *Active Voice*.

11. When *must* or *ought to* comes between the *Nom. Case* and *Verb*; ⁶³ the *Nom. Case* may be turned into the *Dative*, and the *Verb* made by the *Gerund* in *dum* and *est* used *impersonally*. Tho' *est* or the *Dat. Case*, or both, are sometimes *understood*.

12. Sometimes an *Antecedent* or *Subst. of the Gen. Case* is ⁶⁴ *included* in a *Pronoun Adjective*.

13. Sometimes the word, that should be the *Antecedent*, ⁶⁵ is joined with the *Relative* in the *same Case*.

14. The *Conjunction quod* or *ut* [that] may be put away ⁶⁶ by turning the *Nom. Case* into the *Accusative*, and the *Verb* into the *Infinitive Mood*. Sometimes the same thing may be expressed in *English* by an *Infinitive Mood*; and then *TO* is the sign of an *Infinitive* in *Latin* too, which must have an *Acc. Case* before it; even tho' *TO* be *understood*.

CHAPTER. XIII.

THE other part of *Syntax* consists in the *government* of words. And here first for the *Cases* of *Nouns Substantive*, when they depend upon other words.

⁶⁰ Hanc sibi rem praesidio sperat futurum. Cic. Omnia potius actum iri putabam, quam--id.

⁶¹ Ego illud sedulo negare factum, Ter.

⁶² Nec voto vivitur uno. Pers.

⁶³ Orandum est [tibi,] ut sis meus sans in corpore sano. Juv.

⁶⁴ Nostros vidisti sentis ocellos. Ov.

⁶⁵ Populo ut placerent, quas fecisset fabulas. Ter.

⁶⁶ Jubet nos esse sine cura; i. e. he commands, that we be without care; or, he commands us to be without care; or, he bids us be without care. Cic.

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OF in English is in Latin the sign, ⁶⁷ of a Genitive Case, after another Substantive, ⁶⁸ nothing being understood between them; after Adjectives signifying carefulness, desire, fearfulness, knowledge, remembrance, skill, &c. and the contrary; Verbs in *ax*; Participles used for, or turned into Nouns; Nouns or Pronouns put partitively (when it is not made by a Preposition;) *um*, when it imports a title to any thing, or has duty, property, ⁶⁹ or the like understood after it; such Adverbs, as *abunde*, *eo* [to that degree] *ergo*, *huc* [to this degree,] *parum*, *satis*; (and hence *satago* sometimes) &c. and either **OF** or **FOR** after *miseret*, *miserescit*, *piget*, *penitet*, *pudet*, *tadet*.

2. Of an Accusative after *posco*, *rogo*; when it is not made by *a*, or *ab*.

3. Of an Ablative, generally after *opus*, and *usus*; after Adjectives or Verbs ⁷⁰ of gladness, or pride; after Verbs of cheating, depriving, easing, &c. Also **OF** or **FROM** after *creatus*, *cretus*, *editus*, *natus*, *ortus*, *satus*, &c.

4. After *moneo*, *admoneo*, *commoneo* of a Gen. or Acc. or expressed by the Preposition *de*. After *despero* ⁷¹ of a Dat. or Accus. or made by *de*.

5. Of a Gen. or Ablative after *dignus*, *indignus*; Adjectives, or Verbs ⁷² of fulness, plenty, weariness, &c. and the contrary. Also **OF** or **FOR** after Verbs of absolving, accusing, condemning, when they are not expressed by *de*: and **OF** or **WITH** ⁷³ after a Noun or Verb Substantive, when some quality is signified.

⁶⁷ *Patris pater, parens liberatis atq; Reipublicæ. Cic. Conjugis immemor. Hor. Tenax propositi. id. Amantios tui. Cic. Indus omnium fluminum maximus, id. Hic liber est parvis, &c.*

⁶⁸ If made, or the like, be understood, *of* is commonly expressed otherwise. *As, Clypeus ex auro, phaleræ argenteæ, &c. It must be observed too, that sometimes of is omitted, and the words transposed: and then again many times, his or 's is inserted. As, The prison door [ostium carceris] Achilles his, or Achilles's arms [arma Achillis,] &c.*

⁶⁹ *Hither may be refer'd that way of speaking, Utus [Simonides] poetas, ut moris est, licentiâ. Phad.*

⁷⁰ Here **OF** may commonly be changed into **WITH**: and the Abl. seems to be of the cause, &c.

⁷¹ *Desperare sibi, saluti, salutem alicujus, de se, de repub. &c. Cic.*

⁷² Sometimes **WITH** is used here for **OF**: and then the Abl. is properly by another Rule.

⁷³ A judgment should be used here in the choice of the Case; especially after the Verb Substantive. If there be any Authority, follow it: if not, then where the word seems to be governed best of prædictis understood, use the Ablative; where of a Subst the Genitive. *As, Bono animo esto. Ter. Cibi minimi erat, Suet.*

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6. OF or BY are signs of a *Dat.* after Adjectives of a Passive Signification in *bilis* ; but after Verbs Passive (or Neuter Passive) and Participles of the Preter Tense, and Future in *du* they are sometimes signs of a *Dat.* but oftner made by *a*, or *ab*.

II. TO is the sign, 1. of a ⁷⁴ *Dat.* Case after another Subst. and either TO, or FOR (expressed, or ⁷⁵ understood) after Adjectives or Verbs signifying goodness, lawfulness, likeness, pleasure, profit, relation, submission, or the like; and their contraries; or when they are joined to the Person, TO or FOR whom any thing is done, or acquired; or come after *bei*, *ua*, &c.

Yet sometimes TO is also the sign of a *Gen.* after *communis*, *par*, *proprius*, *similis*, &c. after *alienus* sometimes also of a *Gen.* and sometimes of an *Ablative*: after *propior*, *proximus* not only of a *Dat.* but sometimes of an *Accusative*; and sometimes it is made by *d*, *ad*, &c. Also after Adjectives of profit or fitness it is sometimes made by *ad*, &c.

2. Of an *Acc.* before proper Names of lesser Places [Towns, Cities, small Islands,] *ad* being most commonly omitted. So they use *domum* [home i. e. to one's house] and *rus* [to, or into the Countrey:] and sometimes ⁷⁶ other words, tho' rarely.

III. 1. These following signs ⁷⁷ are made by an *Abl.* Case. AFTER before *modus*, *mos*, *ritus*; if not by *ad*, *in*, &c. AT before words denoting the cause; rate, or ⁷⁸ value; and time, if not by *ad*, *sub*, &c. BY before words signifying the instrument, means, or manner (which yet is made sometimes by *per*; ⁷⁹) after Adjectives of the Comparative Degree, and Verbs of comparing or exceeding, when it comes before the measure of excess or defect; after Verbs of drawing, or taking hold [BY or OF;] and before proper Names of places, if not by *per*, *præter*: after which manner they say also *mari*

⁷⁴ Da nobis otia. Pater mihi. Utilis corpori. Expedi mihi hoc negotium, &c.

⁷⁵ FOR is oft understood. *As*, Light me a candle; make him a pen, &c. So is TO; especially after Verbs of giving, lending, promising, selling, and the like.

⁷⁶ *Speluncam eandem Deveniant. Virg.*

⁷⁷ *Sine meo me vivere modo. Ter. Iussu Jovis venio. Plant. Natura tu illi pater es, consiliis ego. Ter. Ardeo amore. id. Manu sua occidit. Cic. Capitolium saxo quadrato substructum est. Liv.*

⁷⁸ Sometimes WORTH is used for AT before the words of Price. *As*, *Rebimare tribus denariis* [to esteem WORTH, or value AT three pence.] *Cic.*

⁷⁹ And sometimes by an Adverb in *ita*. *As*, *Furtim aliquid facere. Cic.*

[by

[by Sea,] *terrâ* [by Land,] **FOR** before ⁸⁰ *causa, gratia*; and words of price. **IN** before words expressing the manner, or value; the place commonly, the preposition being omitted; and the time, if not by *in, intra, per, &c.* **ON**, or **UPON** before words noting conditions, instruments of musick, sustenance, ⁸¹ time; after *fretus, nitor*; and before *dextra, laeva*, if not by *ad*. **THROUGH** or **BY**; and **THROUGH** or **FOR** applied to the cause, means, or the like, if not by *per, pro, propter, &c.* And **WITH** before the cause, instrument, matter and commonly the manner (for here it is now and then made by *cum*, or some other Preposition;) and after *contentus, praditus, &c.*

Yet **FOR** after Verbs of buying or selling is made by a *Gen.* in these words; *quanti, tanti* (and their Compounds,) *minoris, plus,* when they are put without Substantives. And this manner of Construction is imitated by *assis, flocci, hujus, magni, maximi, minoris, minimi, nauci, nihili, parvi, permagni, perparvi, pili, plurimi, plus, quanti, tanti, teruntii, &c.* after *astimo, facio, habeo, pendo* [to esteem, or value,] *sum* [to be worth,] &c. Also by *aqui, domi* after *consuo, facio*. But *astimo* sometimes admits of an *Abl.* too. **ON**, **UPON** after *pascor, vescor* are sometimes (but rarely) signs of an *Accus.* And **AT, FOR, WITH** after *erubesco* ⁸² are made by a *Gen. Accus. Abl.* or *Preposition*.

2. **AT** after *ludo* ⁸³ is the sign of an *Abl.* and sometimes an *Accusative*.

3. **IN** (or **OF** put for it) before a word specifying the part or particular thing ⁸⁴ is made by an *Abl.* and sometimes a *Gen.* now and then an *Accusative*.

4. **AT** or **IN** before proper names of lesser places, if they are of the first or second Declension and Singular Number, is the sign of a

⁸⁰ The English of these words is many times left out. *At, Beasts are bred for Men* [*Hominum gratia generantur bestiae. Cic.*] And now and then even the Latin words themselves are understood.

⁸¹ **ON** before words of time is oft omitted. *At, Every sixth day, that is, On every sixth day* [*sexta quaq, die. Juv.*]

⁸² *Erubescere fortunæ. Curt. ora alicujus. Cic. malis alterius. Ov. in aliquâ re. Cic.*

⁸³ *Ludere aleâ, pili, &c.* are properly *Ablatives* of the instrument: and *ludere aleam, par impar, &c.* are for *ludere ludum aleam, par impar, &c.* This ought to be observed.

⁸⁴ *Membris debilis, motu agrestis. Cic. Magnus animo. Plin. Ager, dubius, ingens, integer, &c. animal. Tac. Virg. Hor. Pendere (i. e. dubium esse) animi. Ter. Ruber capillus.*

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Gen. but if the third Declension, or *Pl. Number*, ⁸⁵ of a *Dat.* or *Abl. Case*. And after the same manner they use *belli, domi, humi, militia, ruri, or rure* [in the Wars, at home, on the ground, &c.] rarely ⁸⁶ other words.

5. WITH (or AT used for it) after *irascor, succenseo, prævaricor* are made by a *Dat. Case*. So is WITH sometimes, but chiefly among the Poets, ⁸⁷ after Verbs of comparing, contending, mingling. But here it is best made by *cum*, or some other Preposition.

IV. FROM (or OUT OF put for it) sometimes after *arceo*, ⁸⁸ *cedo, moveo, pello, prohibeo, propulso, surgo*, &c. and commonly before proper names of lesser places, coming after Verbs of motion, is the sign of an *Abl. Case*, the Preposition being then omitted. So they say *domo* [from home,] *rure* [from or out of the Country:] and sometimes *humo* [from, or from off the ground,] &c.

It is made often by a *Dat.* after *adimo, subduco, subterduco, subtraho*, and suchlike Verbs of taking away: and sometimes, especially among the Poets, after ⁸⁹ words of differing.

It is made by an *accus.* after *celo, lateo* (tho' Cicero uses a *Dat.* after *lateo*.)

FROM or OF is made by an *Abl.* after *uaco*; by a *Gen.* or *Abl.* after such Adjectives as *immunis, liber*, &c. when not by a: after *exors* only by a *Genitive*.

V. THAN after a Comparative Degree ⁹⁰ may be made by an *Abl. Case*, as well as by *quàm*. But *amplius, minus, plus* have sometimes a *Nom. Gen.* or *Accus.* after them, when *quàm* is omitted.

VI. AFTER, AGAINST, AT, BEFORE, BETWEEN, BY, ON or UPON, OVER, TO, UNDER, WITH, being the English of these ⁹¹ Prepositions AD, ANTE, CON, IN, INTER, OB, POST, PRÆ, SUB, SUPER in composition with Verbs, are commonly signs of a *Dat. Case*. ABOUT, BY, OVER, THROUGH,

⁸⁵ It is safest to use the *Abl.* For perhaps *Auxuri, Carthagini, ruri, &c.* may be old *Ablatives*.

⁸⁶ *Procubuit terræ. Ov.*

⁸⁷ *Placitone etiam pugnabis amor?* Virg.

⁸⁸ *Cedo* has an *Acc.* after it too: but then it should be rendered to yield. So *cedere locum, jus suum, &c.*

⁸⁹ Most of these, being compounded Verbs, properly belong to another Rule.

⁹⁰ *Vilius argentum est auro. Hor. Sesiupede est, quàm tu longior. Plant.*

⁹¹ Some of these words may sometimes be considered as Adverbs in Composition: and then they do not fall under this Rule. So *præcingere futura* is to tell things before hand: *circundare mœnia oppido, q. oppido dare mœnia circum.*

UNDER,

UNDER, being the English of CIRCUM, PER, PRÆTER, TRANS, SUBTER, are signs of an Accusative. And FROM, IN, INTO, OUT OF, being the English of A, AB, DE, DIS, E, EX, IN, SE, are made by the same, or some other agreeable Preposition. Yet these Particles are made by,

1. An Accusative after accolo, adior, allatro, alloquor, alluo, antecedo, anteo, antegredior, appello and convenio [for alloquor,] incesso [to set upon--with,] increpo, inco, interfluo, irrideo, oblatro, praecedo, pralabor, superemineo, supergredior, supervado, supervolo, &c. And sometimes after anteverti, congregior [to go to, or meet with,] egredior, excedo, impendeo, incubo, inflo⁹² [to flow into,] ingredior, inbio, intervenio, obequito, obtreco, praecurro, praegredior, praeverti, supervenio, &c.

2. A Dat. after abrogo, circumjicio, derogo [when the word signifies the person,]⁹³ desum, ingenero, innascor. And many times after abjudico, abscindo, aufero, demo, detraho, differo, discordo, discrepo, dissentio, dissideo, disto, eripio, excipio, exculpo, exprimo, incurro, &c.

3. An Abl. commonly after absisto, exsolvo, &c. Sometimes after most Verbs compounded with a, ab, de, è, ex, in [in,] se. And they say abdicare se magistratu, or sibi magistratum; exuere se veste, or sibi vestem, &c.⁹⁴

4. A Preposition after acclino, adhortor, adigo, allicio, attineo, configo, invehor, &c. And most commonly after accorro, adduco, admitto, adrepo,⁹⁵ advenio, allego, alligo, apporto, coeo, concumbo, congregior [to cope with,] contendo, perfluo, &c. And sometimes after addo, adhæreo, adhibeo, adjicio, admisceo, admoveo, advolvo, alludo, alludo, applico; appono, apprimo, appropinquo, congruo, conjungo, connecto, consentio,⁹⁶ consuesco, convenio [to agree to, or with,] convivio, incumbo, ingero, ingruo; injicio, interjicio, obuerto, peragro, percurro, perequito, permeo, pervado, &c.

⁹² Sometimes it is rather to flow upon, or insupon: and then it governs a Dat. according to the rule.

⁹³ It is often Englished to be wanting to: but the sense seems to be from, and to be the English of de.

⁹⁴ Horace has abstinet irarum. But it seems to be a Grecism.

⁹⁵ There is advenire urbem &c. without a Preposition, &c.

⁹⁶ Commonly in an obscene sense.

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5. An *Accus.* or *Preposition* after *adto*, *advoto*, *appello* [to appeal to,] *appello* [-ere,] *aspicio*, *inscendo*, *inspicio*, *intersum*, *intueor*, &c. and an *Abl.* or *Preposition* after *confuttor*. Sometimes a *Dat.* or *Accus.* after *elabor*, *illabor*, *innato*, *inno*, &c. an *Accus.* or *Preposition* after *accedo*, *advolo*, *colloquor*, ⁹⁷ *illudo*, *incesso* [to come upon, or seize,] *incurso*, *inscribo*, *insilio*, *insisto*, *insulto*, *interjaceo*, *obrepoffendo* &c. an *Abl.* or *Preposition* after *innotor*, *persono*; and an *Accus.* *Abl.* or *Preposition* after *insideo*.

6. Simple Verbs are sometimes used ⁹⁸ for their Compounds; and have the same Case after them.

N. 1. Sometimes the sign in *English* is ⁹⁹ misplaced, ¹ changed, or suppressed; which must be considered in making Latin.

2. Sometimes these Particles are only ² part of the *English* of Verbs; or mere ³ Expletives.

3. When *AT*, *BY*, *FOR*, *FROM*, *IN*, *OF*, *THROUGH*, *TO*, *WITH*, &c. are not in any of the Circumstances before mentioned, they are not usually Signs, or included in the Latin Cases; but made by *Prepositions*, or some other way to be learned by Observation, or from Dictionaries, and Books of Particles: and sometimes they may be made otherwise, when they are.

VII. 1. One Substantive coming after another, ⁴ with no word (or only being) between them, must be the same Case with the former. This is called *Apposition*.

2. Nouns of *Measure* after Adjectives of like signification may be used in the *Gen.* or *Abl.* but most commonly are used in the *Accusative*.

3. A Noun Substantive, that follows, or may be placed after

⁹⁷ *Illudo* (and several other of these Verbs) may be so *Englished*, as to have none of these Particles after it. *Illudere corpori mulieris. Curt. pecuniaz. Tac. (i. e. to abuse, to waste foolishly.)*

⁹⁸ *Cervinam pellem latravit (i. e. allatravit) in aula. Hor.*

⁹⁹ How many pounds did you buy her for [*Quot eam minis emisti? Plaut.*]

¹ There are some Instances before.

² To have pity on, or to pity [*misereor*,] to seek after, or to seek [*quæro*,] to go about [*conor*, *mollor*,] to look for [*specto*,] and the like.

³ I go for to see [*Eo visere*,] and the like.

⁴ An *Adject.* agreeing with the latter *Subst.* or *Adverb* belonging to it are reputed as nothing upon this account. *Populum late regem. Verg. So in other cases.*

the Verb without any word between them, ⁵ must be the Accus. Case. ⁶

Except these following Verbs. After *appellor*, *dicor*, *existimor*, *existo*, *fiō*, *habeor*, *incedo*, *sedeo*, *sum*, *videor*, *vocor*, and the like, it must be the same Case, that goes before the Verb. It is the Gen. or Dat. after *misereor*, and *miseresco*. Sometimes an Accus. but more usually a Gen. after ⁷ *memini*, *recordor*, *reminisco*, and *obliviscor*. These Impersonals interest and refert [signifying to concern] are joined to these Ablatives *cujā*, *meā*, *nostrā*, *suā*, *tuā*, *vestrā*; but require the Gen. Case of other words. Also the measure of concernment is often expressed by *magni*, *parvi*, *quantī*, *tanti*, &c.

The Substantive must be the Dat. after *assentor*, *ausculto* [to obey,] *auxilior*, *blandior*, ⁸ *commodo* [to profit,] *consulo* and *prospicio* [⁹to consult, i.e. provide for,] *contradico*, *credo* [¹⁰to believe, or trust to,] *doleo* [¹¹to grieve, i. e. to be grievous to,] *dominor*, *excello*, *faveo*, *ignosco*, *impetro* [¹²to rule,] *incommodo*, *inservio*, *minor* [to threaten ¹³one] *nubo*, *obedio*, *obtempero*, *palpor*, *parco*, *pareo*, *placeo* (and its Compounds,) *prosum*, *renuntio*, *repugno*, *resisto*, *respondeo* [to answer; i. e. to give an answer, or to be proportionable to,] *servio*, *studeo* [¹⁴to favour, or give one's mind to,] *suadeo*, [¹⁵

⁵ Thus two Accusatives may sometimes depend upon the same Verb. As, *Doceo te litteras*, because, consistently with the sense, one may say *doceo litteras*, as well as *doceo te*. So *rogare aliquem sententiam*, &c.

⁶ A Verb Active with an Accus. Case after it is usually called a Verb transitive.

⁷ For *mentionem facio* it has always a Gen. or *dē* after it.

⁸ *Commodo* with an Accus. is to lend, or grant.

⁹ *Consulere famæ*, *tempori*, *utilitati*, &c. But *consulere aliquem* [to ask advice of.] *Cic. Neq. te id consulo. Id.*

¹⁰ *Crede mihi*, *colori. Cic. Virg. But causam Diis credere. Luc.*

¹¹ *Hoc mihi dolet. Ter. But doleo casum alterius; laude alienā; de aliquo. Cic.*

¹² *Imperare gentibus*, *sibi*, *iræ*, &c. *Cic. Ov. But imperare pecuniam*, *munus aliquod*, *obsides civitatibus*, *silentium sibi. Cic. Cas. Plin.*

¹³ *Minari divisoribus. Cic. Urbi ferro flammaq. minantur. id. But Cruentem minatur illi. Id.*

¹⁴ *Studere Catalinæ*, *gloriæ*, *novis rebus*, *optimis disciplinis*, &c. *Cic. But Omnes unum studetis (i. e. desirē.) id. (Cic. has also studet tui.)*

¹⁵ *Suadere alicui contra alterum*, *aliquid alicui. Cic. But suadere legem*, *pacem*, *de pace. id.*

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the Subst. being a Person,] *sufficio* [to suffice, or satisfy,] *supplico*, *tempero* [¹⁶ to restrain, spare, or the like,] &c. Also after *absum*, *adsum*, *annuo* [to further, or favour,] *antesto*, *arrideo*, *aspiro*, *interdico* [for *obsto*,] *interloquor*, *obsisto*, *obsto*, *obsum*, *occurro*, *officio*, *præcello*, *subvenio*, *succedo*, *succurro*, *supersum*, &c. which may be Englished so as to belong to this rule; but properly govern the *Dat.* by another. It may be a *Dat.* or *Accus.* after *antecedo* & *antecello* & *anteo* & *præcedo* & *præsto* [to excel,] *adversor*, *adulor*, *emulor*, *medicor*, *moderor*, *obtreſto*, *præſtolor*, *provideo* [to provide,] &c. It is an *Accus.* very rarely a *Dat.* after *comitor*, *curo*, *decet*, *jubeo*, &c. A *Dat.* and rarely an *Accus.* after *abrogo* [before law, or the like,] *benedico*, *indulgeo* [¹⁷ to indulge, or give up one's self to,] *invidet* [¹⁸ to envy, i. e. be envious at,] *maledico*, *medeor*, *naceo*, *obsequor*, *plaudo* [to applaud,] &c.

After *sum* to a *Dat.* of the Person ¹⁹ is added another *Dat.* of the thing, that relates to him. And when it is used for *habeo*, the word, which seems to be the *Nom.* Case, must be put in the *Dat.* and that, which seems to be the *Accus.* in the *Nominative*.

The Substantive is generally of the *Abl.* Case after *careo*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *utor*, with the Compounds of the three last, &c.

It is the *Abl.* and sometimes the *Gen.* after *egeo*, *indigeo*, *potior*, &c. Tho' *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, *utor*. (& *abutor*) have also sometimes an *Accus.* after them in ancient Authors.

Fido & *confido* [to trust to, or in,] govern a *Dat.* or *Abl.* *Interdico* [to forbid one any thing,] a *Dat.* of the Person, and an *Abl.* of the thing: for which the *Accus.* is used, but rarely. *Supersedeo*, a *Dat.* *Accus.* or *Abl.* And so they say *occumbere morti*, *tem*, *te*.

¹⁶ *Temperare alicui, lætitiæ, &c. Cic. Liv.* (It may be Englished to refrain, and have à after it: as, à lachrymis temperare. *Virg.*) But *temperare modum, Civitates, ratem, lymphæ merum: also iras, lachrymas alicujus. Hor. Cic. Ov. al.*

¹⁷ *Indulgere alicui, animo suo, lachrymis, &c. Cas. Ov. But Jus trium liberorum indulgit mihi. Flin.*

¹⁸ *Honori alicujus invidere. Cic. But honorem invidere alicui. Hor.*

¹⁹ Hence perhaps may come such ways of speaking as these; *Hoc tu tibi laudis ducis, verito hoc tibi vitio, &c. For esse, ut sit, or the like, seem to be understood.*

Lastly,

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Lastly, ²⁰ words coming after Verbs *Neuter*, and being of their own signification, or any other words, that may be used for them : as also Nouns, that express *time*, or *space* between places, are used in the *Accus.* and sometimes in the *Ablative*.

4. After *en*, or *ecce* the Substantive must be the *Nom.* or *Accus.* to which a *Dat.* is sometimes added. After *pridie*, *postridie* a *Gen.* or *Accusative*.

5. When *ac*, *an*, *atq;* *aut*, *et*, *nec*, *neque*; *nisi*, *præterquam*, *quam*, *que*, *quoque*, *sen*, *sive*, *ve*, *vel* come between two Substantives, the latter ²¹ must be the same Case; that it would be, if it stood in the place of the former. (So also they couple like Numbers, and Persons between Verbs.)

6. The Substantive must be the *Accus.* Case after these Prepositions. ²² *AD*, to [before the thing, to which there is any kind of motion, or tendency;] *to*, or *for*; *to*, or *in comparison of*; according to; *at* [before place, time, or occasion,] &c. *ADVERSUS*, - *UM*, against [before things considered as opposite in situation, or interest;] *towards*, or *to* [after words expressing duty, favour or disposition;] &c. *ANTE* before [in time or situation;] *before*, or *above* [in degree.] *APUD*, at [before a place;] *with*, or *in the possession*, or *at the house of*, or the like; *among* [before People of any certain time, or Countrey;] *in*, or *in the writings of*; *to*, or *before* [after words of accusing, complaining, speaking, &c.] *CIRCA*, about [before place, or time:] sometimes concerning. *CIRCITER*, about [before time, or number.] *CIRCUM*, about, or round about. *CIS*, on this side of [mountains or Rivers principally.] *CITRA*, on this side of; *without*, or *not with*. *CONTRA*, against, or contrary to, or against the interest of; *over against*, or sometimes *towards*. *ERGA*, towards [after words expressing duty, favour, or disposition.] *EX*,

²⁰ Vivere vitam. Cic. vitâ. Plant. Pluere lapides. Val. M. lapidibus. Liv. Olere, redolere unguenta, sulphure. Ter. Ov. Hither valeo [to be worth, or valued at] ought to be refer'd; tho' it may govern an *Abl.* by another rule too.

²¹ Studui Romæ & Athenis is said; because, if Romæ were left out, it would be studui Athenis.

²² Poets sometimes use a *Dat.* for *AD* and it's *Accus.* As, It clamor cælo. Fig. Grammarians call this the eighth Case. Sometimes also we meet with *vertere ludo*, *malô*, *vitio*, &c. for *IN ludum*, &c. Hor. Tac. al.

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TRA, without, out of, or not within, not in; without, or not with; beside. **IN**, into, upon, or on [after such words as, cast, fall, bestow, spend, lose, epigram, comment, &c.] against [when any thing is said, or done in opposition to;] against, or towards [after Verbs of moving, or looking;] towards, to [after words expressing duty, favour, or disposition;] against, by, for, until [before words of time;] for, or instead of, &c. rarely in. **INFRA**, beneath, below, &c. [before place, number, age, dignity, &c.] **INTER**, between, among; at, or in the time of, &c. **INTRA**, within or within the compass of; less than [with respect to time, measure, bounds.] **JUXTA**, nigh to; next after, or under [in respect of power, learning, &c.] **OB** for, or upon the score of; before [one's eyes, face, &c.] **PENES**, in the power, or keeping of [i. e. belonging to.] It may be set after its casual word: as some other Prepositions are also sometimes. **PER**, by, thro', over [before place, or space;] by, thro' [before the manner, or means;] thro', for [in respect of time;] by [in swearing, obsecrations, and the like,] &c. **PONE**, behind [in respect of situation.] **POST**, after, behind [in order of time, or place.] **PRÆTER**, beside [except, or over and above;] by [in moving by a place;] contrary to [before nature, law, equity, opinion, will, custom, and the like;] sometimes above or before [others, &c.] **PROPE**, nigh. **PROPTER**, for, or for the sake of, or by reason of; by, or near. **SECUNDUM**, according to; on the side of, or for [one;] next after; by or by the side of [any part, or thing.] **SECUS**, by, or nigh to. **SUB**, about [with respect to time: i. e. at, in, a little before, or after, &c.] Sometimes under. **SUPER**, above, or beyond [in respect of number, or order of placing;] over, or at, or at the time of: rarely concerning. **SUPRA**, above [in height;] above, or more than, above, or beyond [measure, power, credit, man, &c.] **TRANS**, beyond, or on the side of; over [from one side to the other, cross.] **VERSUS**, toward [before a place.] It is usually set after the Case it governs. **ULTRA**, beyond. **USQUE** even to [usq; ad.] It must be the Abl. Case after these. **A**, **AB**, **ABS**, from [before the term from whence, the cause, principle, and the like, and after Verbs of delivering, differing, hearing, keeping, taking, &c.] of or by [after Passive Verbs or Participles;] for or on the side of [after ago, dico, facio, sto, sum, &c.] on [before points of the Compass, right, left, or the like,] &c. **ABSQUE**, without [when it imports absence, rarely used;] but for. **CORAM**, before, or in the presence of. **CUM** with [noting company, the manner, or the like.] It is affixed usually to me, te, se, nobis, vobis, quo, quibus, &c. **DE**, of, from, or out of, or from off; of, for, or concerning; in [before day, night, or the like,] &c. **E**, **EX**, out of (which according to the circumstances, may sometimes be rendered from, of, from off, or according to, &c.) **IN**, in (which sometimes may be rendered sometimes among;) on [before the place, or time, or person, or

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thing rests, is worn, &c.] PALAM, openly before, or in the sight of. PRÆ before [after Verbs of carrying, driving, going, or the like;] in comparison of; for, or by reason of. PRO, for [in exchanging, rewarding, &c.] for, or instead of; for, or upon the score of; for or on the side of; for, or as; according to, after [before power, wealth, worth, some quality, or affection, &c.] in, on, [before concio, rostra, suggestus, tribunal, &c.] sometimes before [coming before ades, murus, templum, and the like,] &c. SINE, without [in opposition to with.] SUB, under [before a word, that imports covering, power, condition, obligation, pretence, proximity of situation, &c.] sometimes about, or a little before [in point of time.] SUPER, of or concerning [after words of discoursing, writing, &c.] TENUS, up to, as far as. It is placed after the word it governs; which if it be Plural, may also be of the Gen. Case.

And it may be either Accus. or Abl. after these. CLAM, without the knowledge of. PROCUL, far from. SUBTER, under, or underneath. SUPER, upon [after words of placing, resting, &c.] (Some of these prepositions are really Adverbs; and when they are used without any Case after them are reckoned such. The other Prepositions, *am, con, di, dis, re, se* are only used in composition. And some both of these, and the former in composition take, lose, or change a letter *euphonia gratia*.)

7. After O, and *proh* the Substantive may be the Nom. Accus. or Vocative: yea, tho' they are understood.

N. 1. The word *thing* may be put away, and its Adjective used in the Neuter Gender like a Substantive And sometimes Adjectives are used substantively, tho' the word *thing* doth not appear in the English.

2. Pronouns Substantive have the same construction with Nouns Substantive.

3. Some Verbs admit of various constructions, which use must teach. These sometimes are according to the different English, that may be given them. As, *Induere sibi vestem*, [to put a garment on himself;] or, *induere se veste* [to cloath himself with a garment.] So, *Aspergo huic labem*, or *hunc labem*: *dono tibi munus*, or *te munere*: *impertio huic rei multum temporis*; or *huic puram salute*: *insterno equo penulam*, or *equum penula*: *participo servum consilii*, or *consilium cum servo*, & *aliquem prandio*, &c.

²³ *Amara salubria. Cæs.*

²⁴ *Id ætatis. Cic. Angusta viarum. Virg.*

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4. *Participles* and *Gerunds* govern Substantives by the rules of Verbs. Only *persus* hath sometimes an *Accus.* after it instead of a *Genitive*.

5. Sometimes ²⁵ a *phrase* is used for a single Verb, and has the same Case after it. Also sometimes ²⁶ the *Passive* Verb retains the Case of the *Active* after it.

6. *Adverbs*, that come from Nouns, will usually have such Cases after them, as those Nouns have. Some of place or time may have ²⁷ a *Gen.* of their own signification extraordinary. And ²⁸ some *Genitives* seem to be joined to *Adverbs* comically.

7. Words in Latin are frequently understood; and are to be supplied out of the Sense. Particularly *homo*, or *homines*, *vir*, *femina*. &c. *ego*, *tu*, *ille*, &c. the Verb Substantive, and several Prepositions: such as, *ad* before *instar*, &c. *ante*, *post* before *calendas*, *nonas*, *idus*, &c. ²⁹ *per*; *quoad* [for *quod ad*,] *secundum*; in very frequently, &c.

8. When a *question* is asked, the word by which the answer is returned, must be made in the same manner, as if it stood in the room of that word, to which it answers in the Question.

VIII. A *Substantive*, that comes before no Verb, nor is governed of any Verb, or other word, being joined with a *Participle*, must be made by ³⁰ an *Abl.* Case absolute. Or it may be joined with another *Substantive* in the same Case, the *Participle* being understood.

²⁵ Id operam do (i. e. ago.) Ter. Venit mihi Platonis in mentem (i. e. recordatus sum.) Cic.

²⁶ Cato rogatur sententiam. Cic.

²⁷ Nunc temporis.

²⁸ Minime gentium.

²⁹ Maximam partem lacte vivunt. Caf. Assentari omnia. Ter. Sive quid urimur. Hor. Sepes florem depasta salicti. Virg. Hoc genus rebus non proficitur. Var.

³⁰ Imperante Augusto (v. imperatore Augusto) natus est Christus.

C H A P. XIV.

AS to the Moods of Verbs, Gerunds, and Supines, let these rules be observed.

1. TO before a Verb, that either ³¹ comes before or ³² follows another Verb, is the sign of an Infinitive Mood. As also sometimes ³³ after an Adjective, or even a Substantive.

Except, that after Verbs of motion instead of the Infinitive Mood active is used ³⁴ the first Supine: and after such Adjectives as *dignus, facilis, turpis*, &c. instead of the Infinitive Mood passive ³⁵ the latter Supine commonly.

When ³⁶ TO comes after a Substantive of the instrument, matter, or place; or after such words as *aptus, promptus, segnis, fero, valeo*, &c. it is made ³⁷ by *ad* and the Gerund in *dum*: which Gerund is also used with these Prepositions, *ante, inter, ob, propter*. And TO, or ABOUT TO after a Noun or Verb Substantive is the sign of a Participle of the Future in *rus*; as TO BE is of the Future in *dus*.

TO after *sum* [to be able, fit, &c.] and TO BE after *oportet, opus* or *usus est* are expressed after a peculiar manner. Thus, I am not able to pay, *Non sum solvendo*. Cic. They are scarce fit to be eaten, *Vix sunt vescendo*. Plin. She ought to have been killed, *Interemptam oportuit*. Ter. There is need to make haste (or, of mak-

³¹ For then the Infinitive Mood will be instead of a Nominative Case.

³² Define *mirari*. Cic. But note, sometimes this TO in English is expressed another way. As, Leave admiring; i. e. cease to admire.

³³ Instead of a Gerund in *di* or *dum*.

³⁴ *Eo venatum* [I go to hunt, or a hunting.]

³⁵ *Res visu facta*. Cic. But note, sometimes in English the Infinitive active is used for it. As, Filthy to behold; i. e. to be beheld, or seen.

³⁶ This TO may oft be changed into THAT-MAY.

³⁷ *Calamus, locus, materia ad scribendum. Promptus ad jocandum. Ad bene vivendum valet*. Cic.

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ing haste,) *Properato opus est.* Sen. Which ought to be done, *Quod facto usus est,* or *opus est.* Ter. Plaut.

II. BY, IN, WITH (or OF put for it) &c. before the English of a Participle of the Present Tense are often signs of ³⁸ a Gerund in *do*: which Gerund is also used with *a, ab, cum, de, e, ex, in, pro.*

III. OF before the English of a Participle of the Present Tense (or the English of the Infinitive Mood used for it) after such Nouns, as govern a Genitive Case, is made by ³⁹ the Gerund in *di.*

N. I. Gerunds are many times turned into Adjectives (or rather into Participles in *dus*;) and then the Gerund in *di* will agree with the word, that comes after it, in the Genitive Case; the Gerund in *do* in the Ablative; and the Gerund in *dum* in the Accusative. Yet sometimes the Gerund in *di* doth ⁴⁰ not agree with its Gen. Case in number.

2. These Particles TO, OF, &c. in the circumstances before mentioned may be made other ways, according as the English may be varied: which use must teach.

IV. Sometimes a preceding word determines the Mood of a Verb in manner following.

Cum [seeing that, altho, &c.] *dum* [so as, so that,] *perinde* or *hanc seens ac si*, *quasi*, *quoad* [until, or while,] *si* [for *quammis*,] *tantum*, *ut* [that, lest-not, or altho,] *utinam*; *an, ne, num, utrum, cur, quam, quare, quoties, qualis, quantum, qui, quis, &c.* used not in a particular sense or a question, but either in a general and indefinite sense, or as causals, and commonly coming after ⁴¹ the principal Verb; interrogatives of disdain or reproach understood; such Imperatives as *cave, fac, &c.* all these govern their Verb in ⁴² the Subjunctive Mood. And so most commonly do *antequam, posteaquam, postquam, priusquam*; *cum* & *quum* & *ubi* [when;] *donec* & *dum* [until;] *licet, ni, nisi, quammis, quia, quin, quod, quod si, si* [if,] *simul ac* or *atque, siquidem, ut* [as,] &c. (*ut* so soon as, on-

³⁸ *Alitur vitium crescendo, tegendo, Virg.*

³⁹ *Amor habendi. Causa vivendi. Cupidus vivendi.*

⁴⁰ *Illorum videndi gratia. Ter.*

⁴¹ Sometimes this Verb is only implied. *At O miserum senem, qui mortem contemnendam esse in tam longa aetate non viderit (which implies Mortem est senex, qui, &c.) Cic.*

⁴² *Nos, cum praecepti nihil posse dicamus, tamen. Cic. Honestumne facta sit an turpe, dubitant. id, Exspecto quid velis. Ter. Tantum dem, quantum ille poposcerit. Cic.*

ly in the Indic. Mood.) *Si* conditional may govern ⁴³ both the Verbs of a Sentence in the *Subj.* Mood. And *ne* [a Particle of forbidding] hath an *Imperative*; or *Subjunctive* after it.

N. Many Examples of Syntax are omitted, because they occur every where; and may be inserted, as any one pleases, in the Margin. After the same manner all mistakes and other defects, caused by inadvertence, haste, designed brevity, &c. may be corrected and supplied.

⁴³ Respirâro, si te videro, Cic.

ERRATA.

BLOT out *cliens*, p. 6. l. 4.
 p. 8. l. 14. — *tenuis*, p. 12. l. 13.
ADDE, On the contrary, a & the are seldom used before proper Names, p. 3. l. 22.
fratrem, p. 4. l. 7. — *frater, mater, pater*, p. 6. l. 4, 5.
 (except *bipennis* & *tyrannis*.) p. 10. l. 4.
v. imus, p. 11. l. 20. — *Parous, imus, minimus*, p. 12. l. 22.
Confiteor, confassus sum, eri, p. 13. col. 1. after *Confiteor*.
Pingo, pinxi, pictum, ere, p. 18. col. 1. after *Pingo*.
 From *Sero, scrui, seruum, ere*, p. 19. col. 1. after *Affero, affere*.
 So *Exuo*, p. 20. col. 1. after *Exuo*.
 &c: p. 21. l. 26. *moriturus, moriens*, p. 22. l. 20.
 But *actum* here by some is repeated a *Supine*, p. 24. l. 32.
 l. p. 25. l. 2. — *subeo*, p. 29. l. 10. — *satisfacio*, p. 32. l. 6.
Siquis, siquis, siquid, v. siquid: and for other Compounds of *Quis*, &c. after N. 3. following the Declension of Pronouns.
READ, other than *istud* of better then, p. 3. l. 14.
cases, instead of Gen. & Acc., p. 7. l. 20. in the Marg. p. 9. l. 11.
P. N. erube, p. 11. l. 24. *Ubi*, p. 15. col. 2.
Occido, occidit, p. 18. l. 32. — *Comitatus*, p. 20. col. 2. l. 24.
infinitive, p. 21. l. 24. *paritum*, p. 22. l. 20. *liberatus*, p. 25. l. 27.
 [until, & sometimes while,] p. 38. l. 24.
audiverim, in Pro. pass. Subj. Aff. of Verbs.

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Examples of the DECLENSIONS of Nouns Substantive, and Ad-

Examples of the DECLENSIONS of Nouns Substantive, and Adjective : with the Declining of the Pronouns.

Sing.	N. V.	G.	D.	Ac.	Ab.	PL. N. V.	G.	D.	Ac.	Ab.
1. Musa,	Musa,	Musæ,	a,	am,	a,	a,	arum,	is,	as,	is.
2. Magister,	Magister,	magistri,	o,	um,	o,	i,	orum,	is,	os,	is.
3. Lapis,	Lapis,	lapidis,	i,	em,	a,	a,	um,	ibus,	es,	ibus.
4. Manus,	Manus,	manus,	ui,	um,	o,	us,	uum,	ibus,	us,	ibus.
5. Dies,	Dies,	diei,	ei,	em,	c,	c,	crum,	ebus,	es,	ebus.
1. Pulcher,	Pulcher,	pulchri,	o,	um,	o,	i,	orum,	is,	os,	is.
2. Pulchra,	Pulchra,	pulchræ,	z,	am,	a,	a,	arum,	ibus,	as,	ibus.
3. Pulchrum,	Pulchrum,	pulchri,	o,	um,	o,	a,	orum,	ibus,	a,	ibus.
4. Tristis,	Tristis,	tristis,	i,	em,	i,	c,	ium,	ibus,	es,	ibus.
5. Triste,	Triste,	felix,	i,	felix,	c,	ia,	ium,	ibus,	ia,	ibus.
6. Felix,	Felix,	felix,	i,	felix,	c,	ia,	ium,	ibus,	es,	ibus.
7. Ego,	Ego,	mei,	mihi,	me,	me,	nos,	nostrum,	nobis,	nos,	nobis.
8. Tu,	Tu,	tui,	tibi,	te,	te,	vos,	vestrum,	vobis,	vos,	vobis.
9. Sui,	Sui,	Sui,	sibi,	se,	se,	hi,	fui,	sibi,	se,	se.
10. Hic,	Hic,	huius,	huic,	hunc,	hoc,	hi,	horum,	his,	hos,	his.
11. Hæc,	Hæc,	hanc,	hanc,	hanc,	hanc,	hæc,	harum,	his,	has,	his.
12. Hoc,	Hoc,	hoc,	hoc,	hoc,	hoc,	hæc,	horum,	his,	hæc,	his.

Sing.	N.	Voc.	G.	D.	Ac.	Ab.	Pl.N.V.	G.	D.	Ac.	Ab.
hic,							illi,	illorum,		illos,	
illa,			illius,	illi,	illam,	illo,	illæ,	illarum,	illis,	illas,	illis.
illud,					illud,	illo,	illa,	illorum,		illa,	
is,			eius,		eum,	eo,	ii,	eorum,	eis, v. iis,	eos,	eis, v. iis.
ea,				ei	eam,	eâ,	eæ,	earum,		eas,	
id,					id,	eo,	eâ,	eorum,		ea,	
qui,				cui,	quem,	quo,	qui,	quorum,	quibus, v.	quos,	quibus, v. quibus.
quæ,					quam,	quâ,	quæ,	quarum,	quæis.	quas,	
quod,					quod,	quo,	quæ,	quorum,		quæ,	
						v. qui,					

N. 1. All these Pronouns beside *Tu* lack the Voc. Case. 2. *Ipse* and *Iste* are like *Ille*, but that *Ipse* makes *ipsum* instead of *ipsud*. 3. *Quis* is like *Qui*: only it makes *quid* for *quod*. Also *Quisquis* makes *quicquid*; and has *quoquo*, *quaqua*, *quoquo*, but nothing more. 4. Other Pronouns Adjective are like Nouns: except *Mi* for *mee*.

Examples, according to which the MOODS, TENSES, &c. Of Regular Verbs are formed.

The Active Voice.

	Indic.	Imp.	Pot. or Subj.	Infinitive
Pres. Tense	Amo 1	ama, v. amato 6	amem 7	amare 12
	Monco	monc, v. moneto	moneam	monere
	Scribo	scribc, v. scribito	scribam	scribere
	Audio	audi, v. audito	audiam	audire
Pret. Imp.	Amabam 2		amarem 8	
	Monebam		monerem	
	Scribebam		scriberem	
	Audiebam		audirem	

The Passive Voice.

	Indic.	Imp.	Pot. or Subj.	Infinitive
Pres. Tense	Amor 15	amare, v. amator 20	amer 21	amari 26
	Moncor	monere, v. monetor	monear	moneri
	Scribor	scribere, v. scribitor	scribar	scribi
	Audior	audire, v. auditor	audiar	audiri
Pret. Imp.	Amabar 16		amarer 22	
	Monabar		monerer	
	Scribebar		scriberer	
	Audiebar		audirer	

Active

Passive

		<i>Active</i>		<i>Passive</i>	
		<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Imp. Pot. or Subj.</i>	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Imp. Pot. or Subj.</i>
<i>Pret.</i> <i>Perf.</i>	Amavi 3		amaverim 9	Amatus sum	sim
	Monui		monuerim	Monitus v.	-us v.
	Scripti		scripserim	Scriptus fui 17.	fuerim 23
	Audiui		audivissem 10	Auditus	-um v. fuisse 27
<i>Pret.</i> <i>Plu.</i> <i>Perf.</i>	Amaveram 4		amavissem	Amatus eram	esset
	Monueram		monuisssem	Monitus v.	-us v.
	Scripteram		scripsissem	Scriptus fueram 18	fuissem 24
	Audiveram		audivissem	Auditus	
<i>Fut.</i> <i>Perf.</i>	Amabo 5		amavero 11	Amabor 19	ero
	Monebo		monuero	Monebor	-um iri, v. amandum monendum
	Scribam		scripsero	Scribar	-um iri, v. scribendum
	Audiam		audivero	Audiar	audicendum

Gerunds

in di, do, dum

Amandi, 29 } do, 30 } dum 31 }
 Monendi, } do, } dum }
 Scribendi, } do, } dum }
 Audiendi, } do, } dum }

Supines

first latter

Amatum 32 } Amatu 33 }
 Monitum } Monitu }
 Scriptum } Scriptu }
 Auditum } Auditu }

Participles of the

Pres. t. Pret. t. Fut. in rus Fut. in dus

Amans 34 } Amatus 35 } Amaturus 36 } Amandus 37 }
 Monens } Monitus } Moniturus } Monendus }
 Scribens } Scriptus } Scripturus } Scribendus }
 Audiens } Auditus } Auditurus } Audiendus }

1. I love, or do love. 2. I loved, or did love. 3. I loved, or have loved. 4. I had loved, 5. I shall or will love. 6. love thou.
 7. I may or can love. 8. I might, would, should, or could love. 9. I might, would, should, or ought to have loved. 10. I had loved.
 11. I may or can love [hereafter.] 12. to love. 13. to have loved. 14. to love hereafter. 15. I am loved. 16. I was loved. 17. I have been loved. 18. I had been loved. 19. I shall or will be loved. 20. be thou loved. 21. I may or can be loved. 22. I might, would, should, or could be loved. 23. I might, would, should, or ought to have been loved. 24. I had been loved. 25. I may or can be loved [hereafter.] 26. to be loved. 27. to have been loved. 28. to be loved [hereafter.] 29. of loving. 30. in loving. 31 to love. 32. to love. 33. to be loved, 34. loving. 35. loved. 36. about to love. 37. to be loved. But note, many times the potential signs are omitted, &c.

The PERSONS are varied in the *Active* Voice thus :

	Ego	tu	ille	nos	vos	illi
Pres. t.	1 o	as	at	amus atis	ant	
Indic.	2 eo	es	et	emur etis	ent	
	3 o	is	it	imus itis	unt	
	4 io	is	it	imur itis	iunt	
Pret. Ind.	i	isti	it	imus istis	erant, v. ere	
Fut. t.	o	is	it	imur itis	unt	
Indic.	am	es	et	emur etis	ent	
Imp.	1	a, v. atq. et, v. ato	a, v. atq. et, v. ato	amus	ate, v. atote et, v. anto	
	2	e, v. eto et, v. eto	e, v. eto et, v. eto	amur	ete, v. etote et, v. ento	
	3	e, v. ito at, v. ito	e, v. ito at, v. ito	amus	ite, v. itote ant, v. unto	
	4	i, v. ito at, v. ito	i, v. ito at, v. ito	imur	ite, v. itote iant, v. iunto	
Fut. Subj.	o	is	it	imur itis	int	
The vest.	m	s	e	imus tis	at	

In the *Passive* Voice thus, thro' the several Tenses.

	Ego	tu	ille	nos	vos	illi
	or	aris, v. are	atur	amur	amini	antur
	cor	eris, v. ere	etur	emur	emini	entur
	or	eris, v. ere	itur	imur	imini	untur
	ior	iris, v. ire	itur	imur	imini	iuntur
As sum is varied. And so all Tenses expressed by <i>ivy</i> a Participle.						
	or	eris, v. ere	itur	imur	imini	untur
	ar	eris, v. ere	etur	emur	emini	entur
	are, v. ator	etur, v. ator	etur, v. ator	emur	amini, v. aminor	entur, v. antor
	ere, v. etor	etur, v. etor	etur, v. etor	camur	emini, v. eminator	entur, v. entor
	ere, v. itor	atur, v. itor	atur, v. itor	amur	imini, v. iminator	antur, v. antor
	ire, v. itor	iatur, v. itor	iatur, v. itor	iamur	imini, v. iminator	iuntur, v. iuntor
	ris, v. re	tur	tur	mur	mini	ntur

The Formation of SUM with other Irregular Verbs.

I am
Sum
Possum
Volo
Nolo
Malo
Edo
Fero
Fero

thou art
es
potes
vis
nonvis
mavis
edis, v. es
fers
ferris, v. ferre

he is
est
poteſt
vult
nonvult
mavult
edit, v. eſt,
fert
fertur

we are
ſumus
poſſumus
volamus
nolamus
malamus
edimus
ſerimus
ſerimur

ye are
eſtis
poteſtis
vultis
nonvultis
mavultis
editis, v. eſtis
fertis
ſerimini

they are
ſunt
poſſunt
volunt
nolunt
moliunt
edunt
ferunt
ſeruntur



Preteritimp. Eram [I was,] poteram, volebam, malebam, edebam, ferebam, ſerebam, *Preterperf.* Fui [I have been,] potui, volui, malui, edi, tuli, latus ſum v. fui. *Preterpluf.* Fucram [I had been,] potueram, volueram, nolueram, malueram, ederam, tuleram, latus eram v. fueram, *Fut.* Ero [I ſhall or will be,] poterō, volam, nolum, malam, edam, feram, ferar.

Sis, v. es, v. esto
 Noli, v. nolito
 Sede, v. edito,
 v. es, v. esto
 Fer, v.
 ferto
 Ferre, v.
 fertor

<i>let him be fit, v. esto</i>	<i>let us be firmus</i>
<i>edat, v. edito, v. esto.</i>	<i>edamus.</i>
<i>ferat, v. fero</i>	<i>feramus</i>
<i>feratur, v. feror</i>	<i>feramur</i>

fitis, v. effe, v. effote
mitte, v. politote
edite, v. editate, v.
effe, v. effote
ferte, v.
fertote
ferimbi, v. ferimi-
nor

edant, u.
eduntio
ferant
feruato
ferantur,
feruntur

Pot. or Subj. Mood. Present t. Sim [*I may or can be,*] possum, velim, nohim, malim, edam, feram, feram, feram, feram, v. forem [*I might or could be,*] possem, vellem, nollem, mallem, ederem v. essem, ferrem, ferrem, Preterp. Sim [*I might have been,*] potuerim, voluerim, noluerim, maluerim, ederim, tulerim, latus sim v. fuerim. Preterp. Sim [*I had been,*] potuissim, voluissim, noluissem, maluissim, edissem, tulissem, latus essem, v. fuissim. *Inf. Mood. Pres. t.* [*may or can be hereafter*] potuero, voluero, noluo, maluo, edero, tulero, latus ero, v. fuero. *Inf. Mood. Pres. t.* [*to be*] possit, velle, nolle, malle, edere v. esse, ferre, ferri. Preterperf. Fuisse [*to have been,*] potuisse, voluisse, noluisse, maluisse, edisse, tulisse, latum esse v. fuisse. *Part. Fore v.* futurum esse [*to be hereafter*] clarum esse, laturum esse, sumum v. ferendum esse.

Also, *Ego* wants *fi* in the Imper. Mood ; and makes *feram* in the Potential, and *feri* in the Infinitive. — And those Tenses, whose Persons are not set down here, are varied like Regular Verbs.

THE FORMATION OF 2,5-DIHYDROXY-1,4-DICARBOXY-7-ADIPIC ACID

